

Table 171. General Characteristics for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	MauI
AGE					
Total persons	92 053	762 565	144	39 082	70 847
Under 5 years	8 298	59 507	—	3 356	5 823
5 to 9 years	7 601	56 967	—	3 251	5 492
10 to 14 years	7 380	58 426	—	3 176	5 765
15 to 19 years	7 668	69 349	—	3 070	5 967
20 to 24 years	7 402	89 750	2	3 092	5 741
25 to 29 years	8 549	76 041	4	3 646	7 213
30 to 34 years	7 751	67 762	—	3 297	5 971
35 to 39 years	5 658	52 465	11	2 431	4 744
40 to 44 years	4 177	37 473	5	1 714	3 371
45 to 49 years	3 906	34 755	17	1 865	2 943
50 to 54 years	5 085	38 918	20	1 955	3 633
55 to 59 years	4 925	37 154	16	2 165	3 895
60 to 64 years	4 317	28 748	32	1 746	3 265
65 to 69 years	3 232	21 145	11	1 612	2 653
70 to 74 years	2 853	14 523	13	1 141	1 994
75 to 79 years	1 712	9 949	10	820	1 158
80 to 84 years	855	5 625	1	444	682
85 years and over	684	4 006	2	301	537
Median	29.5	28.1	59.1	29.9	29.6
Female					
Under 5 years	45 313	370 561	56	19 032	34 757
5 to 9 years	4 070	28 894	—	1 676	2 806
10 to 14 years	3 710	27 491	—	1 615	2 636
15 to 19 years	3 532	28 256	—	1 530	2 796
20 to 24 years	3 709	32 360	—	1 451	2 794
25 to 29 years	3 786	38 299	—	1 633	2 976
30 to 34 years	4 231	37 310	—	1 792	3 503
35 to 39 years	3 799	33 213	—	1 491	2 829
40 to 44 years	2 707	25 728	3	1 207	2 328
45 to 49 years	2 104	18 640	3	881	1 684
50 to 54 years	2 040	18 137	11	998	1 540
55 to 59 years	2 760	20 703	10	985	2 038
60 to 64 years	2 446	18 537	8	1 098	1 950
65 to 69 years	2 100	14 668	8	851	1 567
70 to 74 years	1 491	10 165	2	619	1 138
75 to 79 years	1 151	7 038	3	439	941
80 to 84 years	805	5 293	8	391	540
85 years and over	473	3 312	—	193	343
Median	29.5	29.0	55.6	29.5	29.8
CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 60 YEARS AND OVER					
Persons 60 to 64 years					
In families	4 317	28 748	32	1 746	3 265
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	3 755	24 563	8	1 487	2 811
Householder or spouse	3 9	3 3	12.5	1 7	3 7
Other relatives	3 449	21 605	8	1 394	2 551
Nonrelatives in households	306	2 958	—	93	240
Living alone	529	3 761	16	231	438
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	442	2 947	15	165	373
In group quarters	27.6	18.0	20.0	8.5	26.3
Inmate of institution	33	424	8	28	16
Home for the aged	29	244	—	23	10
Other	12	182	—	14	7
	4	180	8	5	6
Persons 65 to 74 years					
In families	6 085	35 668	24	2 753	4 647
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	4 776	28 455	9	2 275	3 674
Householder or spouse	5.0	4.6	11.1	7.5	4.3
Other relatives	4 200	23 367	9	2 082	3 264
Nonrelatives in households	576	5 088	—	193	410
Living alone	1 205	6 204	13	424	918
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	993	5 125	12	326	787
In group quarters	26.5	22.4	100.0	24.2	28.3
Inmate of institution	104	1 009	2	54	55
Home for the aged	99	636	—	54	52
Other	65	557	—	27	32
	5	373	2	—	3
Persons 75 years and over					
In families	3 251	19 582	13	1 565	2 377
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	2 265	13 286	3	1 075	1 571
Householder or spouse	6.0	4.4	—	2.8	5.9
Other relatives	1 336	7 495	3	642	983
Nonrelatives in households	929	5 791	—	433	588
Living alone	694	4 382	5	368	580
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	623	3 732	4	258	506
In group quarters	52.8	34.2	100.0	50.4	44.1
Inmate of institution	292	1 914	5	122	226
Home for the aged	270	1 595	—	122	220
Other	205	1 472	—	30	175
	22	319	5	—	6
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD					
Households					
1 person	29 257	230 931	71	12 152	22 523
2 persons	4 888	39 367	39	1 850	4 005
3 persons	8 551	60 844	31	3 386	6 579
4 persons	5 419	44 144	1	2 263	4 066
5 persons	4 791	41 334	—	2 050	3 347
6 or more persons	2 968	22 734	—	1 237	2 121
	2 640	22 508	—	1 366	2 405

Table 172. **Nativity and Language for Counties: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					
Total persons	92 053	762 565	144	39 082	70 847
Native	83 388	649 354	117	33 438	61 378
Foreign born	8 665	113 211	27	5 644	9 469
Naturalized citizen	4 116	51 314	14	2 637	4 206
Not a citizen	4 549	61 897	13	3 007	5 263
COUNTRY OF BIRTH					
Foreign born persons	8 665	113 211	27	5 644	9 469
Europe	718	7 179	—	350	519
Austria	25	255	—	7	—
Czechoslovakia	5	148	—	—	7
France	17	276	—	—	46
Germany	260	2 447	—	68	126
Greece	—	108	—	—	—
Hungary	10	102	—	3	6
Ireland	19	119	—	—	—
Italy	—	292	—	—	5
Netherlands	25	159	—	22	29
Poland	12	113	—	—	—
Portugal	16	214	—	17	27
Sweden	11	107	—	17	31
United Kingdom	246	1 691	—	40	154
England	156	1 178	—	40	94
Northern Ireland	—	21	—	—	10
Scotland	61	281	—	—	50
Wales	29	25	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	135	—	—	14
U.S.S.R.	22	278	—	7	27
Asia	6 747	88 816	19	4 950	7 651
China	154	5 875	—	31	52
India	24	256	—	—	3
Japan	1 784	18 718	3	701	1 059
Korea	135	8 774	—	53	98
Philippines	4 315	43 880	16	4 104	6 195
Vietnam	62	3 531	—	—	13
North and Central America	463	3 999	—	139	544
Canada	377	2 360	—	121	410
Mexico	28	598	—	18	104
West Indies	31	496	—	—	14
Cuba	15	146	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	—	82	—	—	—
Jamaica	9	75	—	—	7
South America	46	553	—	10	23
North Africa	12	154	—	7	29
Other Africa	30	251	—	—	10
All other countries	335	6 724	3	59	246
Country not reported	292	5 257	5	122	420
YEAR OF IMMIGRATION					
Foreign born persons	8 665	113 211	27	5 644	9 469
1975 to 1980	1 877	35 242	—	1 019	2 547
1970 to 1974	1 361	25 173	—	882	1 837
1965 to 1969	1 082	15 639	—	767	1 271
1960 to 1964	445	8 475	1	442	401
1950 to 1959	567	9 026	2	338	536
Before 1950	3 333	19 656	24	2 196	2 877
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Persons 5 years and over	83 755	703 058	144	35 726	65 024
Speak only English at home	65 178	519 247	78	25 373	48 876
Speak a language other than English at home	18 577	183 811	66	10 353	16 148
Speak English very well	9 815	88 522	44	4 684	7 273
Speak English well	5 832	59 975	20	3 941	5 178
Speak English not well or not at all	2 930	35 314	2	1 728	3 697
5 to 13 years	93	2 586	—	67	163
14 to 17 years	23	1 068	—	42	63
18 to 24 years	59	2 344	—	70	199
25 years and over	2 755	29 316	2	1 549	3 272
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME					
Persons 5 to 17 years	19 834	154 617	—	8 448	15 268
English only	18 095	129 703	—	7 335	13 559
Chinese	33	2 574	—	5	25
French	46	277	—	8	8
German	66	171	—	28	—
Greek	—	7	—	—	—
Italian	—	39	—	—	10
Philippine languages	742	7 693	—	727	1 201
Polish	—	18	—	—	—
Spanish	47	1 161	—	32	81
Other specified language	805	12 868	—	313	377
Unspecified language	—	106	—	—	7
Persons 18 years and over	63 921	548 441	144	27 278	49 756
English only	47 083	389 544	78	18 038	35 317
Chinese	319	16 751	4	111	244
French	210	2 048	3	88	251
German	270	2 496	—	146	111
Greek	—	190	—	—	26
Italian	8	532	—	15	31
Philippine languages	4 364	41 484	18	4 353	6 073
Polish	—	115	—	—	33
Spanish	623	9 070	—	437	482
Other specified language	11 024	85 927	41	4 079	7 155
Unspecified language	20	284	—	11	33

Table 173. Fertility and Family Composition for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Mau
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 24 years.....	7 495	70 659	--	3 084	5 770
Children ever born.....	3 261	20 098	--	1 171	1 743
Per 1,000 women.....	435	284	--	380	302
Women ever married.....	2 000	18 300	--	942	1 421
Children ever born.....	2 643	16 370	--	970	1 408
Per 1,000 women.....	1 322	895	--	1 030	991
Women 25 to 34 years.....	8 030	70 523	--	3 283	6 332
Children ever born.....	12 713	91 298	--	4 706	8 791
Per 1,000 women.....	1 583	1 295	--	1 433	1 388
Women ever married.....	6 672	56 035	--	2 647	4 998
Children ever born.....	12 239	88 917	--	4 583	8 501
Per 1,000 women.....	1 834	1 587	--	1 731	1 701
Women 35 to 44 years.....	4 811	44 368	6	2 088	4 012
Children ever born.....	13 267	106 597	3	6 156	11 014
Per 1,000 women.....	2 756	2 403	500	2 948	2 745
Women ever married.....	4 516	40 786	3	2 015	3 692
Children ever born.....	13 178	105 857	3	6 132	10 875
Per 1,000 women.....	2 918	2 595	1 000	3 043	2 946
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
Total persons.....	92 053	762 565	144	39 082	70 847
In households.....	90 470	725 847	103	38 679	70 036
Family householder: Male.....	19 214	150 805	28	8 565	14 502
Female.....	3 611	27 711	2	1 122	2 414
Nonfamily householder: Male.....	3 683	27 592	28	1 555	3 050
Female.....	2 749	24 823	13	910	2 557
Spouse.....	18 709	147 163	28	8 393	13 946
Child.....	32 331	262 039	--	13 512	23 996
Other relatives.....	6 568	55 658	--	3 073	5 855
Nonrelatives.....	3 605	30 056	4	1 549	3 716
Persons per household.....	3.09	3.14	1.45	3.18	3.11
Persons per family.....	3.52	3.60	1.93	3.58	3.59
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families.....	22 825	178 516	30	9 687	16 916
With own children under 18 years.....	12 035	97 988	--	5 188	8 932
With own children under 6 years.....	6 300	45 781	--	2 503	4 290
Married-couple families.....	18 741	147 829	30	8 359	13 974
With own children under 18 years.....	9 864	81 911	--	4 456	7 241
With own children under 6 years.....	5 270	39 456	--	2 184	3 552
Female householder, no husband present.....	2 900	22 695	--	883	2 036
With own children under 18 years.....	1 697	13 439	--	525	1 277
With own children under 6 years.....	833	5 426	--	217	558
Subfamilies.....	1 050	10 455	--	567	1 247
With own children under 18 years.....	728	6 680	--	405	836
Married-couple subfamilies.....	720	7 549	--	361	835
With own children under 18 years.....	398	3 774	--	199	424
Mother-child subfamilies.....	261	2 418	--	137	316
Persons under 18 years.....	28 132	214 124	--	11 804	21 091
Percent living with two parents.....	77.3	78.4	--	80.2	74.9
MARITAL HISTORY					
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years.....	32 647	286 767	44	13 917	24 966
Never widowed or divorced.....	25 054	220 549	16	10 992	18 846
Known to have been: Widowed.....	919	6 607	8	371	818
Divorced.....	6 807	60 378	20	2 574	5 389
Widowed and divorced.....	133	767	--	20	87
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS					
Families.....	22 825	178 516	30	9 687	16 916
Householder: Employed or in Armed Forces.....	15 730	139 435	17	7 097	12 429
Unemployed.....	746	3 442	--	150	343
Not in labor force.....	6 349	35 639	13	2 440	4 144
Married-couple families.....	18 741	147 829	30	8 359	13 974
Husband employed or in Armed Forces.....	13 754	121 547	17	6 380	10 546
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	8 058	73 018	12	4 089	6 970
Wife unemployed.....	404	3 072	--	90	176
Wife not in labor force.....	5 292	45 457	5	2 201	3 400
Husband unemployed.....	634	2 440	--	72	256
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	263	1 447	--	27	87
Wife unemployed.....	72	110	--	--	8
Wife not in labor force.....	299	883	--	45	161
Husband not in labor force.....	4 353	23 842	13	1 907	3 172
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	1 006	7 445	9	595	1 122
Wife unemployed.....	71	291	--	15	31
Wife not in labor force.....	3 276	16 106	4	1 297	2 019
Female householder, no husband present.....	2 900	22 695	--	883	2 036
Employed or in Armed Forces.....	1 400	13 028	--	540	1 200
Unemployed.....	102	748	--	42	70
Not in labor force.....	1 398	8 919	--	301	766
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS					
Persons in group quarters.....	1 583	36 718	41	403	811
Inmate of mental hospital.....	14	545	--	9	17
Inmate of home for the aged.....	289	2 510	--	126	234
Inmate of other institution.....	205	1 469	--	167	174
In military quarters.....	46	23 398	--	35	--
In college dormitory.....	458	4 977	--	--	43
Other, in group quarters.....	571	3 819	41	66	343

Table 174. **Geographical Mobility and Commuting for Counties: 1980**

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.)

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	MauI
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH					
Total persons	92 053	762 565	144	39 082	70 847
Native	83 388	649 354	117	33 438	61 378
Born in State of residence	64 938	420 120	103	26 849	45 980
Born in different State	17 577	209 901	13	6 330	14 931
Northeast	2 500	40 889	1	1 091	2 217
North Central	3 747	51 908	9	1 208	3 364
South	2 544	53 036	2	792	1 815
West	8 786	64 068	1	3 239	7 535
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	873	19 333	1	259	467
Foreign born	8 665	113 211	27	5 644	9 469
RESIDENCE IN 1975					
Persons 5 years and over	83 849	702 882	144	35 844	65 337
Same house	44 346	339 003	125	20 542	33 993
Different house in United States	36 915	317 453	19	14 454	28 951
Same county	20 848	179 184	5	8 516	14 842
Different county	16 067	138 269	14	5 938	14 109
Same State	6 797	9 100	8	2 780	5 793
In Armed Forces in 1975	58	33	—	77	22
Attending college in 1975	524	1 104	—	310	631
Different State	9 270	129 169	6	3 158	8 316
In Armed Forces in 1975	198	15 777	—	118	161
Attending college in 1975	903	14 452	—	422	1 069
Northeast	824	17 685	—	344	495
North Central	973	21 685	6	205	718
South	941	41 316	—	339	641
West	6 532	48 483	—	2 270	6 462
Abroad	2 588	46 426	—	848	2 393
In Armed Forces in 1975	120	4 619	—	74	162
Attending college in 1975	130	3 225	—	28	95
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS					
Persons 16 years and over:					
Different county in 1975	13 455	116 494	14	4 971	11 788
In Armed Forces in 1980	119	46 340	—	163	—
Inmate of institution in 1980	107	405	—	71	100
Attending college in 1980	864	11 687	—	216	535
Living with at least one parent	64	994	—	11	118
Not living with any parent	800	10 693	—	205	417
Different State in 1975	7 955	108 760	6	2 745	7 333
In Armed Forces in 1980	92	46 080	—	134	—
Inmate of institution in 1980	34	321	—	24	48
Attending college in 1980	532	9 513	—	168	311
Living with at least one parent	32	879	—	11	47
Not living with any parent	500	8 634	—	157	264
PLACE OF WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	36 857	348 253	86	19 117	33 872
Place of work reported	34 213	337 718	77	16 964	30 911
Worked in area of residence	32 510	326 856	77	16 289	30 465
Worked outside area of residence	1 703	10 862	—	675	446
Percent of those reporting place of work	5.0	3.2	—	4.0	1.4
Place of work not reported	2 644	30 535	9	1 153	2 961
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	36 868	349 523	81	17 827	33 418
Private vehicle	31 950	282 479	51	16 033	28 694
Drive alone	19 445	179 823	18	9 750	16 731
Car	5 107	15 904	27	2 385	3 978
Truck or van	5 497	78 997	1	2 908	5 800
Carpool	1 901	7 755	5	990	2 185
Car	571	37 042	—	37	450
Truck or van	485	36 447	—	31	399
Public transportation	—	32	—	—	—
Bus or streetcar	—	32	—	—	—
Subway or elevated train	—	6	—	—	—
Railroad	—	—	—	—	—
Taxicab	86	557	—	6	51
Bicycle	108	4 679	—	127	107
Motorcycle	75	2 740	—	55	109
Walked only	2 195	31 069	30	1 011	2 807
Other means	596	5 134	—	224	491
Worked at home	1 373	6 380	—	340	760
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY					
Workers 16 years and over using private vehicles	31 950	282 479	51	16 033	28 694
Drive alone	24 552	195 727	45	12 135	20 709
In 2-person carpool	5 113	59 311	6	2 585	5 173
In 3-person carpool	999	16 642	—	561	1 215
In 4-person carpool	590	6 373	—	254	611
In 5-or-more-person carpool	696	4 426	—	498	986
Persons per private vehicle	1.15	1.21	1.06	1.17	1.20
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	35 373	362 086	86	17 759	33 188
Less than 10 minutes	10 055	51 687	81	4 867	9 754
10 to 19 minutes	14 354	113 454	5	6 396	10 801
20 to 29 minutes	5 249	76 166	—	3 265	4 665
30 to 44 minutes	3 445	77 414	—	2 278	4 804
45 or more minutes	2 270	43 365	—	953	3 164
Mean	18.5	22.6	3.6	16.7	18.1
Workers traveling 45 or more minutes	62.4	55.0	—	54.3	54.6

Table 175. Educational Characteristics for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	24 054	214 345	—	10 245	17 537
Nursery school	891	10 277	—	663	977
Public	309	2 318	—	261	312
Church-related	339	3 906	—	226	506
Other private	243	4 053	—	176	159
Kindergarten	1 713	11 079	—	506	991
Public	1 637	8 529	—	385	806
Church-related	76	1 596	—	115	170
Other private	—	954	—	6	15
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	11 796	92 879	—	5 255	9 061
Public	10 990	76 200	—	4 445	7 712
Church-related	675	11 697	—	768	1 180
Other private	131	4 982	—	42	169
High school (1 to 4 years)	6 327	51 521	—	2 766	4 995
Public	5 774	42 131	—	2 675	4 205
Church-related	358	5 767	—	46	669
Other private	195	3 623	—	45	121
College	3 327	48 589	—	1 055	1 513
Public	3 188	42 292	—	937	1 430
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	24 054	214 345	—	10 245	17 537
3 and 4 years old	863	9 164	—	579	830
5 and 6 years old	2 739	20 150	—	1 218	1 963
7 to 13 years old	10 264	80 259	—	4 325	7 756
14 and 15 years old	3 093	24 822	—	1 442	2 384
16 and 17 years old	3 094	24 768	—	1 283	2 566
18 and 19 years old	1 443	14 083	—	546	797
20 and 21 years old	742	9 981	—	204	237
22 to 24 years old	588	9 986	—	155	178
25 to 34 years old	830	13 643	—	330	451
35 years old and over	398	7 489	—	163	375
Percent enrolled in school—					
3 and 4 years old	27.5	40.6	—	45.6	35.6
5 and 6 years old	90.3	92.2	—	94.9	90.9
7 to 13 years old	99.1	98.9	—	98.9	98.9
14 and 15 years old	98.0	98.6	—	100.0	98.4
16 and 17 years old	94.2	93.6	—	95.0	90.3
18 and 19 years old	51.3	46.7	—	52.0	40.7
20 and 21 years old	27.8	26.5	—	18.1	11.5
22 to 24 years old	12.4	19.2	—	7.9	4.8
25 to 34 years old	5.1	9.5	—	4.8	3.4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 to 19 years old	6 099	56 587	—	2 400	4 798
Armed Forces	3	6 000	—	6	—
Civilian, enrolled in school	4 537	38 650	—	1 829	3 363
Employed	1 269	12 279	—	815	1 524
Unemployed	265	1 374	—	51	138
Not in labor force	3 003	24 997	—	963	1 701
Civilian, not enrolled in school	1 559	11 937	—	565	1 435
High school graduate	1 155	8 405	—	396	979
Employed	626	5 206	—	295	646
Unemployed	108	847	—	10	83
Not in labor force	421	2 352	—	91	250
Not high school graduate	404	3 532	—	169	456
Employed	128	1 202	—	77	325
Unemployed	44	372	—	22	23
Not in labor force	232	1 958	—	70	108
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
Male, 25 years old and over	27 198	213 305	86	12 010	21 310
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	1 928	9 118	13	1 290	1 772
5 to 7 years	2 143	10 293	19	947	1 621
8 years	1 445	8 168	16	1 156	1 382
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 993	20 695	18	1 064	1 909
4 years	9 340	72 660	18	3 121	7 025
College: 1 to 3 years	4 951	39 377	—	2 456	3 955
4 years	2 509	26 951	1	1 101	2 128
5 or more years	1 889	26 043	1	875	1 518
Percent high school graduates	68.7	77.4	23.3	62.9	68.6
Female, 25 years old and over	26 506	215 261	56	11 127	20 749
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	1 405	11 022	4	809	1 608
5 to 7 years	2 482	12 790	9	888	1 534
8 years	1 397	10 514	10	1 128	1 634
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 931	22 033	13	1 013	2 124
4 years	9 738	79 686	11	3 428	7 015
College: 1 to 3 years	4 809	39 009	6	2 207	4 043
4 years	2 193	21 743	—	943	1 774
5 or more years	1 551	18 464	3	711	1 017
Percent high school graduates	69.0	73.8	35.7	65.5	66.7
Persons 25 years old and over	53 704	428 566	142	23 137	42 059
Percent: Less than 5 years of elementary school	6.2	4.7	12.0	9.1	8.0
High school graduates	68.9	75.6	28.2	64.1	67.7
4 or more years of college	15.2	21.7	3.5	15.7	15.3
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.7	9.0	12.5	12.5
Persons 18 to 24 years old	10 217	119 875	2	4 141	7 697
Percent: High school graduates	83.1	84.4	100.0	78.4	80.9
4 or more years of college	4.5	6.4	—	4.3	5.4
Male, 18 to 24 years old	5 083	68 431	2	1 995	3 842
Percent: High school graduates	82.8	83.2	100.0	75.1	77.4
4 or more years of college	3.6	5.2	—	3.7	5.8
Female, 18 to 24 years old	5 134	51 444	—	2 146	3 855
Percent: High school graduates	83.4	86.2	—	81.5	84.3
4 or more years of college	5.4	8.0	—	4.9	5.1

Table 176. Labor Force Characteristics for Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	67 205	574 903	144	28 629	52 598
Labor force	41 214	397 889	82	18 998	36 040
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.3	69.2	56.9	66.4	68.5
Armed Forces	208	58 026	—	209	—
Civilian labor force	41 006	339 863	82	18 789	36 040
Employed	38 150	324 113	82	18 223	34 613
Unemployed	2 856	15 750	—	566	1 427
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	4.6	—	3.0	4.0
Not in labor force	25 991	177 014	62	9 631	16 558
Inmate of institution	499	4 375	—	296	399
Female, 16 years and over	33 160	279 711	56	13 871	25 998
Labor force	17 013	162 998	35	8 077	15 680
Percent of female, 16 years and over	51.3	58.3	62.5	58.2	60.3
Armed Forces	6	4 380	—	25	—
Civilian labor force	17 007	158 618	35	8 052	15 680
Employed	15 875	151 089	35	7 756	15 095
Unemployed	1 132	7 529	—	296	585
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	4.7	—	3.7	3.7
Not in labor force	16 147	116 713	21	5 794	10 318
Inmate of institution	224	2 070	—	139	203
Male, 16 to 19 years	3 231	30 436	—	1 289	2 525
Employed	1 144	9 463	—	612	1 439
Unemployed	245	1 385	—	27	126
Not in labor force	1 839	13 999	—	644	960
Male, 20 to 24 years	3 616	51 451	2	1 459	2 765
Employed	2 426	22 029	2	1 237	2 385
Unemployed	361	1 938	—	73	118
Not in labor force	761	5 610	—	121	262
Male, 25 to 54 years	17 485	153 683	30	7 554	13 953
Employed	14 650	113 796	27	6 845	12 526
Unemployed	992	3 945	—	146	529
Not in labor force	1 717	10 011	3	413	898
Male, 55 to 64 years	4 696	32 697	32	1 962	3 643
Employed	3 157	22 262	16	1 365	2 546
Unemployed	1 06	769	—	20	41
Not in labor force	1 428	9 423	16	577	1 056
Male, 65 years and over	5 017	26 925	24	2 494	3 714
Employed	898	5 474	2	408	622
Unemployed	20	184	—	4	28
Not in labor force	4 099	21 258	22	2 082	3 064
Female, 16 to 19 years	2 868	26 151	—	1 111	2 273
Employed	879	9 224	—	575	1 056
Unemployed	172	1 208	—	56	118
Not in labor force	1 817	15 308	—	480	1 099
Female, 20 to 24 years	3 786	38 299	—	1 633	2 976
Employed	2 074	22 271	—	1 107	2 062
Unemployed	191	1 708	—	61	107
Not in labor force	1 521	12 387	—	461	807
Female, 25 to 54 years	17 641	153 731	27	7 354	13 922
Employed	10 651	101 326	21	5 031	9 860
Unemployed	652	4 013	—	134	314
Not in labor force	6 332	46 386	6	2 168	3 748
Female, 55 to 64 years	4 546	33 205	16	1 949	3 517
Employed	2 026	15 780	13	902	1 762
Unemployed	99	453	—	34	40
Not in labor force	2 421	16 942	3	1 013	1 715
Female, 65 years and over	4 319	28 325	13	1 824	3 310
Employed	245	2 488	1	141	355
Unemployed	18	147	—	11	6
Not in labor force	4 056	25 690	12	1 672	2 949
MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Female, 16 years and over	33 160	279 711	56	13 871	25 998
With own children under 6 years	6 679	48 648	—	2 632	4 647
In labor force	3 244	24 828	—	1 467	2 676
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 661	52 415	—	2 681	4 602
In labor force	3 864	36 248	—	1 992	3 419
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	19 451	154 558	28	8 749	14 749
In labor force	10 322	89 178	19	5 020	8 862
With own children under 6 years	5 659	41 784	—	2 325	3 888
In labor force	2 842	21 736	—	1 292	2 278
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 723	43 426	—	2 326	3 768
In labor force	3 159	29 519	—	1 702	2 719
CLASS OF WORKER					
Employed persons 16 years and over	38 150	324 113	82	18 223	34 613
Private wage and salary workers	27 226	231 719	24	13 885	27 461
Employees of own corporation	1 094	8 250	—	282	811
Federal government workers	909	30 207	3	508	617
State government workers	4 945	34 268	48	1 715	2 838
Local government workers	1 481	10 583	—	1 002	1 277
Self-employed workers	3 310	16 312	7	1 035	2 301
In agriculture	837	908	1	117	401
Unpaid family workers	279	1 024	—	78	119
In agriculture	34	152	—	24	52
Employed females 16 years and over	15 875	151 089	35	7 756	15 095
Private wage and salary workers	10 941	111 010	10	5 705	11 950
Employees of own corporation	226	2 211	—	61	178
Federal government workers	360	9 946	3	208	286
State government workers	3 048	20 879	22	1 069	1 750
Local government workers	472	3 278	—	340	340
Self-employed workers	912	5 241	—	371	674
Unpaid family workers	142	735	—	63	95

Table 177. Occupation of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maul
Employed persons 16 years and over	38 150	324 113	82	18 223	34 613
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	7 648	79 934	15	3 499	6 510
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 518	39 971	7	1 545	3 630
Officials and administrators, public administration	193	1 622	—	90	126
Management related occupations	765	10 379	—	361	665
Professional specialty occupations	4 130	39 963	8	1 954	2 880
Engineers and natural scientists	461	6 240	—	270	338
Engineers	180	3 466	—	166	160
Health diagnosing occupations	165	2 147	—	73	178
Health assessment and treating occupations	388	4 842	7	263	329
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	2 032	16 357	—	876	1 298
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1 393	10 705	—	682	870
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	9 956	109 521	15	4 554	8 605
Health technologists and technicians	365	2 662	—	188	170
Technologists and technicians, except health	499	7 253	—	426	419
Sales occupations	3 996	38 367	1	1 683	3 428
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	631	3 921	—	203	475
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	1 185	12 550	1	519	898
Other sales occupations	2 180	21 896	—	961	2 055
Cashiers	641	7 102	—	312	707
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 096	61 239	14	2 257	4 588
Computer equipment operators	32	1 049	—	21	12
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 476	15 400	—	524	1 230
Financial records processing occupations	699	8 155	—	278	600
Mail and message distributing occupations	133	2 173	—	47	158
Service occupations	6 283	56 939	17	3 742	7 168
Private household occupations	134	1 116	—	135	162
Protective service occupations	609	6 010	2	388	569
Police and firefighters	254	2 506	—	153	245
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 540	49 813	15	3 219	6 437
Food service occupations	2 772	25 033	1	1 570	3 345
Cleaning and building service occupations	1 735	11 877	9	898	1 878
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 927	5 838	8	1 509	2 872
Farm operators and managers	1 045	832	1	137	471
Farm workers and related occupations	2 598	4 623	7	1 318	2 339
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 848	36 546	20	2 345	4 439
Mechanics and repairers	1 566	12 455	6	669	1 300
Construction trades	2 443	15 062	11	1 242	2 350
Precision production occupations	819	8 974	3	421	775
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	5 488	35 335	7	2 574	5 019
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	742	7 726	3	324	1 057
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	566	3 161	2	194	225
Transportation occupations	1 432	8 899	—	725	1 416
Motor vehicle operators	1 393	8 446	—	685	1 334
Material moving equipment operators	691	2 375	—	329	563
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 057	13 174	2	1 002	1 758
Construction laborers	456	2 173	—	257	480
Freight, stock, and material handlers	395	3 488	1	228	372
Employed females 16 years and over	15 875	151 089	35	7 756	15 095
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 534	34 272	6	1 645	2 755
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 245	13 906	—	505	1 244
Officials and administrators, public administration	44	332	—	21	25
Management related occupations	278	4 623	—	116	277
Professional specialty occupations	2 289	20 366	6	1 140	1 511
Engineers and natural scientists	52	730	—	20	21
Engineers	20	166	—	10	5
Health diagnosing occupations	11	281	—	—	—
Health assessment and treating occupations	354	4 316	6	242	296
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	1 451	11 081	—	581	885
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1 106	8 320	—	482	640
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	6 636	73 180	11	3 144	6 107
Health technologists and technicians	300	2 119	—	159	144
Technologists and technicians, except health	71	1 521	—	73	114
Sales occupations	2 210	21 917	1	1 106	2 231
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	211	1 358	—	77	243
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	409	4 525	1	238	375
Other sales occupations	1 590	16 034	—	791	1 613
Cashiers	549	5 801	—	283	642
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 055	47 623	10	1 806	3 618
Computer equipment operators	9	543	—	21	7
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 470	15 024	—	514	1 170
Financial records processing occupations	622	6 725	—	245	512
Mail and message distributing occupations	63	471	—	29	88
Service occupations	3 702	31 623	11	2 178	4 177
Private household occupations	132	983	—	120	141
Protective service occupations	61	712	—	39	43
Police and firefighters	10	72	—	—	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 509	29 928	11	2 019	3 993
Food service occupations	1 793	14 905	1	961	1 995
Cleaning and building service occupations	884	5 655	5	590	1 211
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	759	1 052	1	230	743
Farm operators and managers	217	180	—	21	112
Farm workers and related occupations	509	858	1	209	631
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	222	3 300	2	141	276
Mechanics and repairers	15	391	—	13	35
Construction trades	18	251	2	7	25
Precision production occupations	189	2 658	—	121	216
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 022	7 662	4	418	1 037
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	286	3 698	3	128	460
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	167	902	—	51	35
Transportation occupations	111	596	—	76	219
Motor vehicle operators	111	563	—	76	212
Material moving equipment operators	7	105	—	5	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	451	2 361	1	158	310
Construction laborers	12	64	—	—	22
Freight, stock, and material handlers	53	506	—	58	33

Table 178. Industry of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
Employed persons 16 years and over	38 150	324 113	82	18 223	34 613
Agriculture	4 028	5 020	1	1 688	3 005
Forestry and fisheries	220	480	—	62	56
Mining	24	162	—	12	35
Construction	3 477	21 423	—	1 621	3 367
Manufacturing	3 177	24 982	8	1 548	3 199
Nondurable goods	2 539	14 713	3	1 354	2 625
Food and kindred products	2 247	6 471	2	1 137	2 225
Textile mill and finished textile products	67	3 502	—	72	112
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	186	3 153	—	111	229
Chemicals and allied products	28	591	—	19	26
Durable goods	638	10 269	5	194	574
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	161	864	—	—	101
Primary metal industries	34	303	—	—	27
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	145	1 153	—	17	102
Machinery, except electrical	73	604	—	26	73
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4	377	—	93	4
Transportation equipment	28	4 318	3	18	32
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2 336	29 945	2	1 683	2 512
Railroads	—	44	—	—	21
Trucking service and warehousing	260	2 760	—	131	261
Other transportation	1 264	18 370	2	884	1 395
Communications	417	5 414	—	472	379
Utilities and sanitary services	395	3 357	—	196	456
Wholesale trade	1 477	13 286	7	462	857
Retail trade	6 683	66 358	4	3 089	6 319
General merchandise stores	443	9 913	—	217	518
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	1 059	7 571	—	527	934
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	866	5 469	—	313	577
Eating and drinking places	1 929	24 013	—	1 029	2 174
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 174	26 145	—	1 074	2 255
Banking and credit agencies	648	9 426	—	348	522
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	1 526	16 719	—	726	1 733
Services	11 783	100 905	13	5 557	11 087
Business services	493	9 674	—	280	584
Repair services	758	5 052	—	247	744
Private households	212	1 393	2	174	190
Other personal services	3 438	19 100	—	1 954	4 825
Entertainment and recreation services	504	5 759	5	189	405
Professional and related services	6 378	59 927	6	2 713	4 339
Hospitals	914	11 450	4	632	659
Health services, except hospitals	786	6 979	—	241	725
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	2 932	24 751	—	1 052	1 607
Other educational services	158	1 362	—	47	80
Social services, religious and membership organizations	803	6 489	2	375	590
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	785	8 896	—	366	678
Public administration	2 771	35 407	47	1 427	1 921
Employed females 16 years and over	15 875	151 089	35	7 756	15 095
Agriculture	910	1 370	—	252	855
Forestry and fisheries	18	117	—	—	—
Mining	—	26	—	—	5
Construction	194	1 940	—	78	177
Manufacturing	668	9 301	5	263	867
Nondurable goods	514	7 095	3	227	673
Food and kindred products	370	2 364	2	101	464
Textile mill and finished textile products	60	2 990	—	72	82
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	72	1 253	—	54	113
Chemicals and allied products	5	194	—	—	6
Durable goods	154	2 206	2	36	194
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	31	179	—	—	35
Primary metal industries	12	57	—	—	—
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	15	243	—	—	27
Machinery, except electrical	13	155	—	—	4
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	—	77	—	25	—
Transportation equipment	—	411	—	—	17
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	674	9 246	—	499	764
Railroads	—	20	—	—	11
Trucking service and warehousing	31	443	—	24	28
Other transportation	446	6 303	—	336	484
Communications	175	1 983	—	106	176
Utilities and sanitary services	22	497	—	33	65
Wholesale trade	520	4 549	1	176	303
Retail trade	3 628	37 119	—	1 831	3 680
General merchandise stores	354	6 771	—	152	383
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	478	3 542	—	329	500
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	160	980	—	57	150
Eating and drinking places	1 282	14 202	—	638	1 302
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 247	15 393	—	600	1 295
Banking and credit agencies	481	6 855	—	262	428
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	766	8 538	—	338	867
Services	6 895	58 584	7	3 485	6 433
Business services	209	4 218	—	120	248
Repair services	178	1 000	—	92	199
Private households	155	1 092	—	141	145
Other personal services	1 940	11 229	—	1 156	2 826
Entertainment and recreation services	150	2 376	3	88	109
Professional and related services	4 263	38 669	4	1 888	2 906
Hospitals	785	8 828	3	550	524
Health services, except hospitals	613	4 920	—	179	537
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	1 928	16 160	—	731	1 103
Other educational services	122	1 016	—	30	74
Social services, religious and membership organizations	414	3 989	1	242	381
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	401	3 756	—	156	287
Public administration	1 121	13 444	22	572	716

Table 179. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Disability and Veteran Status for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	MauI
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979					
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	26 265	245 703	51	11 353	21 560
Worked in 1979	25 719	242 351	51	11 266	21 351
50 to 52 weeks	17 516	171 391	35	8 122	13 932
48 to 49 weeks	883	14 731	-	465	1 335
40 to 47 weeks	1 556	16 238	-	760	1 686
27 to 39 weeks	1 534	11 956	4	500	1 307
14 to 26 weeks	2 286	14 431	10	782	1 515
1 to 13 weeks	1 944	13 604	2	637	1 576
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	21 583	207 910	35	9 562	18 355
50 to 52 weeks	15 879	158 123	31	7 341	12 790
27 to 49 weeks	3 048	33 397	-	1 323	3 573
1 to 26 weeks	2 656	16 390	4	898	1 992
With unemployment in 1979	3 705	33 669	1	1 250	3 044
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	14.1	13.7	2.0	11.0	14.1
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	716	10 449	1	424	1 021
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	1 074	11 192	-	386	857
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	1 915	12 028	-	440	1 166
Mean weeks of unemployment	19.4	14.5	2.0	13.8	14.6
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	19 300	181 494	33	8 700	17 546
Worked in 1979	18 864	177 704	33	8 580	17 350
50 to 52 weeks	10 544	99 544	24	4 973	9 748
48 to 49 weeks	661	10 877	-	320	1 042
40 to 47 weeks	1 520	15 969	1	697	1 495
27 to 39 weeks	1 757	15 528	-	844	1 461
14 to 26 weeks	2 253	18 159	3	904	1 838
1 to 13 weeks	2 129	17 627	5	842	1 766
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	13 178	126 585	20	5 635	12 521
50 to 52 weeks	8 541	83 004	19	3 819	7 867
27 to 49 weeks	2 553	27 114	1	1 074	2 762
1 to 26 weeks	2 084	16 467	-	742	1 892
With unemployment in 1979	2 904	32 232	-	1 046	2 403
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	15.0	17.8	-	12.0	13.7
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	797	12 966	-	395	998
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	920	9 953	-	325	716
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	1 187	9 313	-	326	689
Mean weeks of unemployment	17.2	12.3	-	13.2	12.4
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979*					
Families	22 825	178 516	30	9 687	16 916
No workers	3 100	15 152	4	1 087	1 794
1 worker	7 174	51 611	12	2 645	4 488
2 workers	9 338	78 501	14	4 340	7 222
3 or more workers	3 213	33 252	-	1 615	3 412
Married-couple families	18 741	147 829	30	8 359	15 974
No workers	2 191	9 857	4	894	1 320
1 worker	5 301	38 282	12	1 999	3 149
2 workers	8 398	70 542	14	4 039	6 481
Husband and wife worked	7 422	61 837	14	3 478	5 749
3 or more workers	2 851	29 148	-	1 427	3 024
Husband and wife worked	2 439	23 549	-	1 108	2 485
Female householder, no husband present	2 900	22 695	-	883	2 036
No workers	740	4 583	-	134	393
1 worker	1 364	9 871	-	437	866
2 workers	570	5 394	-	176	514
3 or more workers	226	2 847	-	136	263
WORK DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS					
Male, 16 to 64 years	28 928	266 837	64	12 166	22 810
With a work disability	2 476	16 290	17	738	1 642
Not in labor force	1 274	7 496	10	273	698
Prevented from working	1 026	6 032	4	240	603
Female, 16 to 64 years	28 811	250 672	43	12 025	22 637
With a work disability	2 101	13 062	13	590	1 252
Not in labor force	1 552	9 035	8	390	779
Prevented from working	1 151	6 524	4	311	560
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS					
Persons 16 to 64 years	57 739	517 509	107	24 191	45 447
With a public transportation disability	1 014	5 938	3	246	499
With a work disability	977	5 562	3	205	456
Persons 65 years and over	8 967	53 019	37	4 142	6 752
With a public transportation disability	840	6 595	10	512	546
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS					
Male veterans	10 117	77 356	12	4 133	7 015
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	29.9	32.0	13.6	28.4	26.4
Female veterans	359	4 381	-	129	272
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over	1.1	1.6	-	0.9	1.0
PERIOD OF SERVICE					
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	10 476	81 737	12	4 262	7 287
Percent of civilians 16 years and over	15.6	15.8	8.3	15.0	13.9
May 1975 or later only	432	4 439	-	228	216
Vietnam era	3 661	25 231	2	1 531	2 526
February 1955 to July 1964 only	1 171	8 905	2	484	912
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	1 51	4 900	-	42	92
Korean conflict	1 324	11 187	5	606	1 054
Korean conflict and World War II	187	2 629	-	58	116
World War II	3 358	22 449	3	1 207	2 149
World War I	84	649	-	35	86
Other	108	1 348	-	71	136
Civilian nonveterans 16 years and over	56 521	435 140	132	24 158	45 311

Table 180. Income Characteristics in 1979 for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties

INCOME IN 1979

	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kauai	Mau
Households	29 257	230 931	12 152	22 523
Less than \$5,000	3 629	17 631	992	2 147
\$5,000 to \$7,499	2 523	13 771	888	1 588
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2 237	16 663	739	1 562
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 603	32 320	1 896	2 773
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4 090	28 833	1 867	3 043
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3 602	26 768	1 585	2 883
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 437	41 728	2 280	4 138
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 585	33 443	1 245	2 679
\$50,000 or more	1 551	19 774	660	1 710
Median	\$16 975	\$21 077	\$19 066	\$20 237
Mean	\$20 398	\$25 180	\$22 329	\$24 317
Families	22 825	178 516	9 687	16 916
Less than \$5,000	1 613	8 603	427	884
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 715	8 920	648	911
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 742	11 817	595	910
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 542	22 815	1 412	2 015
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3 384	21 572	1 528	2 470
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3 108	21 234	1 360	2 311
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3 972	35 482	2 036	3 597
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 388	30 450	1 082	2 314
\$50,000 or more	1 361	17 623	599	1 504
Median	\$19 132	\$23 554	\$20 882	\$22 579
Mean	\$22 347	\$27 318	\$23 923	\$26 700
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	10 782	112 303	4 028	9 493
Less than \$2,000	2 063	13 797	512	1 107
\$2,000 to \$2,999	1 096	5 713	256	616
\$3,000 to \$4,999	1 790	12 795	627	1 372
\$5,000 to \$7,999	1 839	29 848	650	1 893
\$8,000 to \$9,999	693	11 007	405	999
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 613	17 209	759	1 738
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 219	14 972	593	1 244
\$25,000 to \$49,999	339	5 866	199	437
\$50,000 or more	130	1 096	27	87
Median	\$5 620	\$7 167	\$7 814	\$7 567
Mean	\$8 341	\$10 061	\$9 993	\$10 432
Males 15 years and over, with income	31 780	278 284	87	25 644
Median income	\$10 920	\$11 548	\$6 250	\$11 869
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.9	56.8	35.6	49.8
Median income	\$15 339	\$15 840	\$11 667	\$16 049
Females 15 years and over, with income	26 151	223 414	49	21 948
Median income	\$5 494	\$6 728	\$4 750	\$6 507
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.6	37.1	38.8	35.7
Median income	\$10 208	\$11 052	\$12 912	\$10 612
Per capita income	\$6 554	\$7 912	\$6 838	\$7 818
Persons in households	\$6 617	\$8 024	\$7 131	\$7 865
Persons in group quarters	\$2 989	\$5 709	\$8 614	\$3 755
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of family householder:				
15 to 24 years	\$7 198	\$9 704	—	\$11 981
25 to 34 years	\$15 942	\$17 849	—	\$19 936
35 to 44 years	\$21 534	\$25 951	\$9 375	\$24 395
45 to 54 years	\$25 283	\$32 371	\$12 000	\$29 000
55 to 64 years	\$22 125	\$30 975	\$10 000	\$28 762
65 years and over	\$13 956	\$19 917	\$13 125	\$15 771
Family type by presence of own children:				
Families	\$19 132	\$23 554	\$11 667	\$22 579
With own children under 18 years	\$18 402	\$21 838	—	\$22 500
Without own children under 18 years	\$15 249	\$16 999	—	\$19 832
Married-couple families	\$19 764	\$25 811	\$11 667	\$22 697
With own children under 18 years	\$20 999	\$24 608	—	\$25 097
Without own children under 18 years	\$17 290	\$19 134	—	\$22 145
Female householder, no husband present	\$20 396	\$27 107	\$11 667	\$23 729
With own children under 18 years	\$8 907	\$11 592	—	\$9 629
Without own children under 18 years	\$6 719	\$8 376	—	\$8 542
With own children under 6 years	\$5 200	\$5 917	—	\$6 412
Without own children under 6 years	\$15 593	\$18 785	—	\$18 954
Workers in family in 1979:				
No workers	\$8 011	\$7 773	\$2500—	\$7 510
1 worker	\$13 738	\$15 889	\$10 833	\$14 161
2 workers	\$23 008	\$25 850	\$13 750	\$24 054
3 or more workers	\$32 343	\$38 619	—	\$30 541
Unrelated individuals:				
Male, 15 years and over	\$6 986	\$7 302	\$7 250	\$9 442
Female, 15 years and over	\$4 535	\$5 487	\$2 389	\$4 202
Male, 15 years and over	\$4 468	\$6 929	\$2 750	\$6 020
Female, 15 years and over	\$3 991	\$5 460	\$1 500	\$4 487
INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
Households	29 257	230 931	71	22 523
With earnings	24 341	205 386	35	19 334
Mean earnings	\$19 724	\$23 759	\$9 310	\$23 574
With wage or salary income	22 988	200 658	30	18 437
Mean wage or salary income	\$18 409	\$22 657	\$10 095	\$22 031
With nonfarm self-employment income	3 586	23 849	6	2 766
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$12 641	\$13 509	\$3 825	\$15 906
With farm self-employment income	1 745	2 232	1	286
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 642	\$5 023	\$65	\$8 279
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	11 971	116 416	53	9 757
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$3 095	\$3 321	\$2 555	\$3 774
With Social Security income	7 822	44 491	28	5 772
Mean Social Security income	\$4 213	\$3 951	\$2 884	\$4 082
With public assistance income	3 671	19 278	5	1 848
Mean public assistance income	\$3 104	\$3 185	\$1 005	\$3 087
With all other income	8 153	34 927	42	5 826
Mean all other income	\$4 327	\$5 668	\$2 823	\$4 433

Table 181. **Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons for Counties: 1980**

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Mauai
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979					
Families.....	22 825	178 516	30	9 687	16 916
With Social Security income.....	5 896	33 767	13	2 687	4 316
Income above poverty level.....	5 502	32 130	11	2 557	4 124
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	1 342	4 113	3	652	762
With public assistance income.....	2 797	16 005	1	888	1 420
Income above poverty level.....	1 722	11 194	1	697	1 027
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	609	2 596	1	148	239
Householder worked in 1979.....	17 325	146 806	17	7 536	13 271
With related children under 18 years.....	13 036	105 194	—	5 615	9 838
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	10 217	81 579	—	4 456	7 921
Female householder, no husband present.....	2 900	22 695	—	883	2 036
Householder worked in 1979.....	1 623	14 480	—	607	1 302
With related children under 18 years.....	2 031	15 390	—	636	1 502
With related children under 6 years.....	1 001	6 684	—	289	750
Householder 65 years and over.....	3 793	20 818	7	1 851	2 847
Unrelated individuals.....	10 278	83 980	86	3 993	9 450
With Social Security income.....	2 086	12 157	19	754	1 550
Income above poverty level.....	1 283	8 621	10	502	995
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	783	3 812	2	311	567
With public assistance income.....	1 000	3 837	8	247	461
Income above poverty level.....	394	1 645	4	100	267
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	236	906	—	58	212
Worked in 1979.....	7 003	65 179	46	2 896	7 206
65 years and over.....	1 926	11 278	25	792	1 507
Persons.....	90 711	727 356	144	38 658	70 163
Related children under 18 years.....	27 589	210 054	—	11 638	20 572
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	19 365	151 278	—	8 306	14 820
60 years and over.....	13 255	81 523	69	5 865	10 007
65 years and over.....	8 967	53 019	37	4 142	6 752
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
Families.....	2 345	13 405	4	667	1 279
Percent below poverty level.....	10.3	7.5	13.3	6.9	7.6
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 436	\$3 040	\$2 918	\$2 402	\$2 747
Persons per family.....	3.61	3.85	2.00	3.57	3.47
With Social Security income.....	1 394	1 637	2	130	192
With public assistance income.....	1 075	4 811	—	191	393
Householder worked in 1979.....	1 171	6 488	—	399	598
With related children under 18 years.....	1 910	11 110	—	502	1 023
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 316	8 009	—	360	791
Female householder, no husband present.....	905	6 261	—	249	570
Householder worked in 1979.....	334	2 214	—	157	226
With related children under 18 years.....	834	5 754	—	233	509
With related children under 6 years.....	544	3 439	—	139	318
Householder 65 years and over.....	227	1 168	1	106	171
Unrelated individuals.....	3 519	17 889	38	1 045	2 284
Percent below poverty level.....	34.2	21.3	44.2	26.2	24.2
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 007	\$2 076	\$1 693	\$1 803	\$1 943
With Social Security income.....	803	3 536	9	252	555
With public assistance income.....	606	2 192	4	147	194
Worked in 1979.....	1 573	8 182	2	498	1 078
65 years and over.....	722	3 349	25	297	534
Persons.....	11 993	69 435	46	3 428	6 716
Percent below poverty level.....	13.2	9.5	31.9	8.9	9.6
Related children under 18 years.....	4 295	27 335	—	1 134	2 339
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 528	17 794	—	726	1 591
60 years and over.....	1 398	6 900	30	568	1 024
65 years and over.....	1 097	5 249	26	497	785
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL					
Families.....	3 692	20 353	6	999	1 765
Percent below poverty level.....	16.2	11.4	20.0	10.3	10.4
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 978	\$3 488	\$3 077	\$3 025	\$3 430
Persons per family.....	3.74	3.88	2.00	3.59	3.49
With Social Security income.....	1 722	2 622	3	291	309
With public assistance income.....	1 492	6 454	1	258	557
Householder worked in 1979.....	2 021	11 628	—	581	905
With related children under 18 years.....	2 926	16 791	—	670	1 352
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 083	11 863	—	502	1 050
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 262	7 847	—	305	723
Householder worked in 1979.....	542	3 138	—	203	331
With related children under 18 years.....	1 113	7 137	—	282	642
With related children under 6 years.....	685	4 053	—	160	383
Householder 65 years and over.....	456	1 900	2	224	265
Unrelated individuals.....	4 322	22 166	42	1 292	2 903
Percent below poverty level.....	42.1	26.4	48.8	32.4	30.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 485	\$2 523	\$2 387	\$2 314	\$2 364
With Social Security income.....	1 135	4 980	11	361	779
With public assistance income.....	761	2 617	4	183	263
Worked in 1979.....	2 009	10 713	6	619	1 413
65 years and over.....	1 013	4 601	25	391	744
Persons.....	18 143	101 074	54	4 877	9 066
Percent below poverty level.....	20.0	13.9	37.5	12.6	12.9
Related children under 18 years.....	6 852	40 408	—	1 592	3 117
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	4 228	25 733	—	1 110	2 162
60 years and over.....	2 248	10 087	34	956	1 494
65 years and over.....	1 796	7 853	28	792	1 177
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					
Percent of persons:					
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	7.9	5.9	24.3	5.1	5.5
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	25.7	18.4	38.9	18.4	16.5
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	37.5	28.0	46.5	32.3	26.2

Table 182. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties:**
1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

AGE									
Total persons	32 198	57 553	8 261	262 604	17 203	2 445	463 117	54 619	
Under 5 years	2 928	5 163	1 236	20 911	1 988	189	34 173	7 031	
5 to 9 years	2 609	4 833	1 114	18 597	1 199	122	35 089	6 135	
10 to 14 years	2 409	4 772	890	18 003	891	174	37 851	5 328	
15 to 19 years	2 255	5 161	839	22 002	1 747	275	43 501	6 107	
20 to 24 years	2 672	4 575	731	37 930	5 359	612	42 877	7 274	
25 to 29 years	3 594	4 626	832	29 777	2 604	352	41 424	5 374	
30 to 34 years	3 470	4 084	563	27 136	1 432	189	37 698	4 076	
35 to 39 years	2 201	3 298	360	20 163	773	170	30 466	3 111	
40 to 44 years	1 518	2 555	347	12 973	353	101	23 476	2 142	
45 to 49 years	1 298	2 485	317	9 851	282	76	24 092	1 792	
50 to 54 years	1 556	3 426	309	10 181	186	54	28 061	1 679	
55 to 59 years	1 645	3 208	199	10 271	108	71	26 361	1 436	
60 to 64 years	1 375	2 833	172	8 469	123	31	19 836	872	
65 to 69 years	1 080	2 090	107	5 940	86	16	14 858	873	
70 to 74 years	859	1 956	92	4 773	34	13	9 553	730	
75 to 79 years	371	1 325	65	2 800	21	—	7 068	347	
80 to 84 years	225	617	72	1 620	11	—	3 967	165	
85 years and over	133	546	16	1 207	6	—	2 766	147	
Median	29.5	29.6	20.3	27.3	22.3	23.9	29.6	21.6	
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	2 547	4 776	740	23 474	1 555	358	43 546	5 988	
Children ever born	1 107	2 073	487	7 639	942	227	10 426	2 613	
Per 1,000 women	435	434	658	325	606	634	239	436	
Women 25 to 34 years	3 485	4 291	691	26 305	1 354	242	41 085	4 817	
Children ever born	4 672	7 580	1 389	31 857	2 110	354	54 445	8 353	
Per 1,000 women	1 341	1 766	2 010	1 211	1 558	1 463	1 325	1 734	
Women 35 to 44 years	1 718	2 956	366	15 063	382	72	28 094	2 700	
Children ever born	4 125	8 886	1 220	33 054	902	197	70 121	8 452	
Per 1,000 women	2 401	3 006	3 333	2 194	2 361	2 736	2 496	3 130	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	32 198	57 553	8 261	262 604	17 203	2 445	463 117	54 619	
In households	31 443	56 742	8 164	241 160	12 447	2 155	454 321	51 958	
Family householder:									
Male	6 659	12 134	1 224	54 408	3 154	550	90 087	8 535	
Female	1 462	2 056	308	9 198	480	100	17 186	2 292	
Nonfamily householder:									
Male	1 911	1 648	236	14 434	638	154	11 891	1 336	
Female	1 362	1 291	126	12 443	248	101	11 711	905	
Spouse	6 487	11 800	1 263	50 218	2 254	357	91 852	8 291	
Child	10 224	21 297	4 054	76 480	4 573	571	173 384	23 817	
Other relatives	1 344	5 082	634	8 740	419	78	45 106	4 346	
Nonrelatives	1 994	1 434	319	15 239	681	244	13 104	2 436	
Persons per household	2.80	3.29	3.51	2.72	2.95	2.75	3.44	3.46	
Persons per family	3.28	3.66	3.94	3.21	3.24	3.20	3.85	3.79	
In group quarters	755	811	97	21 444	4 756	290	8 796	2 661	
Inmate of institution	121	370	41	1 390	69	8	2 914	345	
Other	634	441	56	20 054	4 687	282	5 882	2 316	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	7 764	15 691	2 784	67 007	4 105	538	137 113	18 501	
Nursery school	356	513	79	3 597	266	25	6 024	1 107	
Private	208	352	39	2 858	103	20	4 681	777	
Kindergarten	560	1 128	274	3 465	276	23	6 933	1 230	
Private	42	84	17	769	16	—	1 699	252	
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	3 987	7 504	1 529	29 886	1 666	252	58 365	9 070	
Private	424	324	184	6 798	98	34	9 305	1 374	
High school (1 to 4 years)	1 807	4 333	702	13 894	625	134	35 572	4 667	
Private	309	234	60	3 441	62	9	5 738	617	
College	1 054	2 213	200	16 165	1 272	104	30 219	2 427	
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	213	180	19	3 449	181	30	3 736	348	
Percent enrolled in school—									
3 and 4 years old	31.8	25.7	13.1	42.7	34.9	39.7	39.9	35.5	
5 and 6 years old	91.0	90.2	86.4	91.3	88.0	100.0	92.8	90.7	
7 to 15 years old	98.7	98.8	99.3	98.9	99.8	100.0	98.8	98.5	
16 and 17 years old	89.3	96.4	95.5	91.2	83.1	87.1	95.1	91.4	
18 and 19 years old	36.5	58.0	33.6	30.1	18.4	10.7	61.5	38.9	
20 and 21 years old	22.9	31.1	21.1	14.4	8.1	2.8	42.4	13.6	
22 to 24 years old	9.7	13.7	7.9	14.0	11.1	10.0	24.7	11.8	
25 to 34 years old	4.9	5.4	4.4	10.1	12.1	6.1	8.9	8.5	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Male, 25 years old and over	9 822	16 712	1 756	76 084	3 917	668	129 184	11 378	
Elementary:									
0 to 4 years	255	1 608	188	742	21	13	8 154	750	
5 to 7 years	450	1 630	165	1 493	24	21	8 558	973	
8 years	413	999	134	1 724	26	21	6 249	397	
High school:									
1 to 3 years	878	2 029	210	4 957	137	34	14 982	1 703	
4 years	3 212	5 912	750	23 663	1 954	269	45 514	4 218	
College:									
1 to 3 years	2 239	2 578	259	16 777	1 252	173	20 439	2 222	
4 or more years	2 375	1 956	50	26 728	503	137	25 288	1 115	
Percent high school graduates	79.7	62.5	60.3	88.3	94.7	86.7	70.6	66.4	
Female, 25 years old and over	9 503	16 337	1 695	69 077	2 102	405	140 442	11 366	
Elementary:									
0 to 4 years	190	1 161	133	892	22	—	9 857	773	
5 to 7 years	445	1 923	233	1 516	38	8	10 918	840	
8 years	390	987	73	2 039	24	13	8 242	665	
High school:									
1 to 3 years	905	1 908	327	5 347	212	38	15 762	1 707	
4 years	3 621	5 894	609	25 638	878	185	51 893	4 527	
College:									
1 to 3 years	2 228	2 502	257	16 858	628	93	20 994	1 718	
4 or more years	1 724	1 962	63	16 787	300	68	22 776	1 136	
Percent high school graduates	79.7	63.4	54.8	85.8	85.9	85.4	68.1	64.9	
Persons 25 years old and over	19 325	33 049	3 451	145 161	6 019	1 073	269 626	22 744	
Percent high school graduates	79.7	62.9	57.6	87.1	91.6	86.2	69.3	65.7	
Median years of school completed	12.8	12.4	12.2	13.4	12.9	12.9	12.5	12.4	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 182. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties:**
1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	Kauai			Maui		
	Race		Spanish origin ¹	Race		Spanish origin ¹
	White	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Asian and Pacific Islander	
AGE						
Total persons	11 565	26 473	3 226	25 537	43 393	5 292
Under 5 years	1 015	2 226	408	1 890	3 598	613
5 to 9 years	1 039	2 143	389	1 632	3 688	593
10 to 14 years	697	2 365	350	1 869	3 684	703
15 to 19 years	719	2 227	300	1 850	3 945	677
20 to 24 years	1 045	1 936	332	2 448	3 119	355
25 to 29 years	1 498	2 086	386	3 383	3 648	582
30 to 34 years	1 496	1 683	272	2 797	3 067	286
35 to 39 years	834	1 529	187	2 061	2 584	330
40 to 44 years	493	1 181	96	1 150	2 114	304
45 to 49 years	418	1 403	145	999	1 872	182
50 to 54 years	461	1 439	61	1 085	2 503	146
55 to 59 years	675	1 472	69	1 284	2 564	128
60 to 64 years	326	1 401	49	1 084	2 123	106
65 to 69 years	361	1 212	97	813	1 788	114
70 to 74 years	180	939	29	567	1 384	86
75 to 79 years	174	638	15	284	870	33
80 to 84 years	72	354	38	221	447	15
85 years and over	62	239	3	120	395	39
Median	29.2	30.8	22.8	29.6	30.0	21.0
FERTILITY						
Women 15 to 24 years	896	2 072	340	2 166	3 446	518
Children ever born	245	850	205	519	1 142	158
Per 1,000 women	273	410	603	240	331	305
Women 25 to 34 years	1 404	1 781	303	2 947	3 278	417
Children ever born	1 595	2 928	462	3 251	5 388	683
Per 1,000 women	1 136	1 644	1 591	1 103	1 644	1 638
Women 35 to 44 years	625	1 402	155	1 462	2 445	305
Children ever born	1 790	4 072	629	3 334	7 201	1 161
Per 1,000 women	2 864	2 904	4 058	2 280	2 945	3 807
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
Total persons	11 565	26 473	3 226	25 537	43 393	5 292
In households	11 446	26 189	3 226	25 023	43 135	5 271
Family householder:						
Male	2 402	5 962	583	5 304	8 862	842
Female	435	659	106	951	1 388	246
Nonfamily householder:						
Male	772	710	91	1 797	1 197	139
Female	520	381	41	1 508	1 017	56
Spouse	2 453	5 735	549	5 006	8 656	748
Child	3 520	9 632	1 421	7 228	15 980	2 597
Other relatives	462	2 492	288	1 000	4 691	422
Nonrelatives	882	618	147	2 229	1 344	221
Persons per household	2.73	3.44	3.41	2.64	3.46	3.66
Persons per family	3.23	3.73	3.66	3.13	3.87	3.99
In group quarters	119	284	—	514	258	21
Inmate of institution	69	233	—	160	247	15
Other	50	51	—	354	11	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	2 712	7 219	1 093	5 562	11 371	1 984
Nursery school	191	450	61	370	551	132
Private	107	288	38	275	354	79
Kindergarten	155	343	53	226	706	131
Private	30	86	19	70	109	10
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	1 466	3 628	641	2 905	5 876	1 013
Private	303	465	187	671	600	129
High school (1 to 4 years)	622	2 056	276	1 419	3 418	623
Private	64	27	3	435	333	78
College	278	742	62	642	820	85
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	41	122	—	200	160	12
Percent enrolled in school—						
3 and 4 years old	50.5	44.1	37.7	42.7	32.3	31.2
5 and 6 years old	95.3	94.5	97.4	90.1	90.8	100.0
7 to 15 years old	99.1	99.3	99.4	97.8	99.2	99.1
16 and 17 years old	95.3	95.2	100.0	81.2	94.9	96.0
18 and 19 years old	48.3	53.1	51.2	32.9	43.8	42.3
20 and 21 years old	11.3	22.0	—	7.4	15.0	3.1
22 to 24 years old	6.6	8.6	3.1	5.7	4.1	2.6
25 to 34 years old	4.2	5.0	5.6	3.7	3.0	4.8
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Male, 25 years old and over	3 666	8 062	771	8 113	12 736	1 215
Elementary:						
0 to 4 years	122	1 134	82	138	1 608	150
5 to 7 years	137	779	76	273	1 276	136
8 years	249	864	81	334	1 023	54
High school:						
1 to 3 years	279	762	74	514	1 361	89
4 years	967	2 117	232	2 535	4 352	422
College:						
1 to 3 years	963	1 417	137	2 152	1 686	271
4 or more years	949	989	89	2 167	1 430	93
Percent high school graduates	78.5	56.1	59.4	84.5	58.6	64.7
Female, 25 years old and over	3 384	7 514	676	7 735	12 623	1 136
Elementary:						
0 to 4 years	66	730	22	178	1 380	128
5 to 7 years	159	721	20	316	1 168	144
8 years	162	937	50	312	1 306	23
High school:						
1 to 3 years	171	815	97	661	1 393	186
4 years	1 083	2 230	301	2 597	4 297	424
College:						
1 to 3 years	1 043	1 134	121	2 215	1 763	180
4 or more years	700	947	65	1 456	1 316	51
Percent high school graduates	83.5	57.4	72.0	81.0	58.4	57.7
Persons 25 years old and over	7 050	15 576	1 447	15 848	25 359	2 351
Percent high school graduates	80.9	56.7	65.3	82.8	58.5	61.3
Median years of school completed	13.3	12.2	12.4	13.1	12.3	12.3

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 183. Selected Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Hawaii			Honolulu				
	Race		Spanish origin¹	Race				Spanish origin¹
	White	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	8 121	14 190	1 532	63 606	3 634	650	107 273	10 827
With own children under 18 years	4 334	7 381	1 064	35 246	2 508	371	57 517	7 480
With own children under 6 years	2 348	3 743	662	17 550	1 644	255	24 964	4 221
Married-couple families	6 605	11 756	1 178	54 455	3 187	531	87 098	8 296
With own children under 18 years	3 344	6 287	827	29 592	2 156	294	48 091	5 699
With own children under 6 years	1 905	3 200	521	15 454	1 463	213	21 242	3 329
Female householder, no husband present	1 139	1 668	265	6 824	360	87	14 778	1 974
With own children under 18 years	804	821	200	4 594	281	72	7 985	1 570
With own children under 6 years	385	404	121	1 744	140	42	3 253	811
Subfamilies	233	795	114	1 743	61	—	8 486	860
With own children under 18 years	198	508	91	1 328	36	—	5 185	648
Married-couple subfamilies	109	596	60	1 017	41	—	6 398	498
With own children under 18 years	74	309	37	602	16	—	3 097	286
Mother-child subfamilies	89	172	23	650	10	—	1 693	310
Persons under 18 years	9 398	18 035	3 781	68 366	4 527	583	133 956	22 181
Percent living with two parents	73.0	79.8	73.7	79.5	76.8	55.6	78.2	70.3
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH								
Total persons	32 198	57 553	8 261	262 604	17 203	2 445	463 117	54 619
Native	30 842	50 353	7 753	249 519	16 611	2 357	365 786	46 654
Born in State of residence	14 872	48 533	6 856	69 637	1 595	566	338 904	34 133
Born in different State	15 666	1 284	798	173 679	14 636	1 742	15 175	10 466
Northeast	2 414	48	17	36 482	2 284	148	1 368	1 381
North Central	3 498	178	51	46 859	2 282	396	2 006	798
South	2 254	125	108	39 928	8 679	511	2 433	3 025
West	7 500	933	622	50 410	1 391	687	9 368	5 260
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	304	536	99	6 203	380	49	11 707	2 055
Foreign born	1 356	7 200	508	13 085	592	88	97 331	7 965
RESIDENCE IN 1975								
Persons 5 years and over	29 074	52 607	6 688	241 847	14 611	2 409	429 045	47 589
Same house	10 004	33 410	3 262	71 200	1 441	427	260 779	19 464
Different house in United States	18 337	17 413	3 282	158 613	12 303	1 897	136 300	24 491
Same county	7 214	12 920	2 144	57 176	1 620	750	115 500	15 401
Different county	11 123	4 493	1 138	101 437	10 683	1 147	20 800	9 090
Same State	2 940	3 625	789	2 846	61	28	6 078	877
Different State	8 183	868	349	98 591	10 622	1 119	14 722	8 213
Northeast	783	41	9	14 333	1 725	51	1 152	802
North Central	893	66	18	17 733	1 734	244	1 485	735
South	754	159	—	30 775	5 647	252	3 271	2 862
West	5 753	602	322	35 750	1 516	572	8 814	3 814
Abroad	733	1 784	144	12 034	867	85	31 966	3 634
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS								
Persons 16 years and over:								
Different county in 1975	9 398	3 649	731	85 715	9 236	1 005	17 092	7 405
In Armed Forces in 1980	97	11	—	36 307	6 452	410	1 375	2 874
Inmate of institution in 1980	29	73	6	252	48	—	68	59
Attending college in 1980	521	326	18	7 493	675	44	3 236	525
Different State in 1975	7 030	712	295	83 456	9 192	977	11 776	6 752
In Armed Forces in 1980	81	—	—	36 252	6 445	410	1 177	2 874
Inmate of institution in 1980	16	18	—	240	48	—	19	30
Attending college in 1980	443	89	10	7 117	675	44	1 438	396
PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	12 534	23 486	2 228	134 142	10 175	1 356	215 832	20 881
Place of work reported	11 536	21 905	2 028	120 881	9 105	1 226	200 516	19 003
Worked in area of residence	10 904	20 925	1 949	113 030	8 455	1 183	198 475	18 391
Worked outside area of residence	632	980	79	7 851	650	43	2 041	612
Percent of those reporting place of work	5.5	4.5	3.9	6.5	7.1	3.5	1.0	3.2
Mean travel time to work — minutes	18.5	15.4	18.1	21.3	17.5	21.8	23.6	23.8
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	12 615	23 455	2 437	134 009	10 542	1 298	216 911	20 904
Private vehicle	10 430	20 799	2 170	94 987	5 622	833	176 387	15 664
Drive alone: Car	6 143	12 899	1 207	62 556	3 419	431	110 451	9 886
Truck or van	1 874	3 142	353	5 390	91	74	10 038	1 069
Carpool: Car	1 614	3 743	442	24 122	1 856	276	51 547	4 222
Truck or van	799	1 015	168	2 919	256	52	4 351	487
Public transportation	139	427	38	10 425	889	150	24 943	2 299
Walked only	950	1 222	103	16 209	2 961	186	10 721	1 896
Other means	350	401	71	9 115	598	117	2 395	741
Worked at home	746	606	55	3 273	472	12	2 465	304
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS								
Male veterans	4 030	5 842	723	29 636	1 276	327	44 860	3 996
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	33.9	27.7	28.7	41.7	56.6	48.5	27.5	27.9
Female veterans	258	94	25	2 768	191	26	1 323	258
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over	2.2	0.5	1.1	3.2	6.5	3.6	0.7	1.6
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS								
Persons 16 to 64 years	21 152	35 022	4 485	184 487	12 769	1 895	307 787	32 556
With a work disability	1 921	2 371	634	11 138	551	197	16 744	2 416
Prevented from working	890	1 148	328	4 232	52	80	7 865	1 060
With a public transportation disability	311	590	189	1 852	51	54	3 848	477
Persons 65 years and over	2 575	6 270	333	15 673	158	29	36 677	2 124
With a public transportation disability	240	579	45	2 052	23	—	4 392	353

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 183. Selected Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	Kauai			Maui		
	Race		Spanish origin ¹	Race		Spanish origin ¹
	White	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Families	2 837	6 621	689	6 255	10 250	1 088
With own children under 18 years.....	1 641	3 424	453	3 200	5 460	793
With own children under 6 years.....	840	1 592	216	1 624	2 556	392
Married-couple families	2 400	5 773	548	5 099	8 550	827
With own children under 18 years.....	1 289	3 080	362	2 405	4 621	612
With own children under 6 years.....	682	1 464	164	1 243	2 214	312
Female householder, no husband present	289	566	83	780	1 186	214
With own children under 18 years.....	245	252	69	566	665	159
With own children under 6 years.....	108	81	40	287	256	73
Subfamilies	80	473	32	170	1 045	100
With own children under 18 years.....	46	345	16	145	664	88
Married-couple subfamilies	44	317	22	61	752	62
With own children under 18 years.....	10	189	6	36	371	50
Mother-child subfamilies	14	116	—	71	235	17
Persons under 18 years	3 209	8 217	1 365	6 676	13 593	2 378
Percent living with two parents.....	77.5	82.2	77.7	69.8	77.5	68.5

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Total persons	11 565	26 473	3 226	25 537	43 393	5 292
Native	11 144	21 283	3 024	24 275	35 312	4 609
Born in State of residence.....	5 598	20 624	2 519	10 451	34 142	4 052
Born in different State.....	5 417	557	447	13 663	894	528
Northeast.....	972	57	66	2 101	74	35
North Central.....	1 111	71	3	3 198	120	15
South.....	661	82	65	1 656	86	52
West.....	2 673	347	313	6 708	614	426
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	129	102	58	161	276	29
Foreign born	421	5 190	202	1 262	8 081	683

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	10 216	24 654	2 843	23 502	39 892	4 718
Same house.....	3 842	16 201	1 659	8 183	24 761	2 573
Different house in United States.....	6 203	7 813	1 154	14 763	13 341	2 012
Same county.....	2 737	5 504	803	5 185	9 243	1 339
Different county.....	3 466	2 309	351	9 578	4 098	673
Same State.....	947	1 820	150	2 060	3 423	387
Different State.....	2 519	489	201	7 518	675	286
Northeast.....	244	47	62	466	29	15
North Central.....	194	11	—	631	66	7
South.....	286	53	23	597	39	—
West.....	1 795	378	116	5 824	541	264
Abroad	171	640	30	556	1 790	133

SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS

Persons 16 years and over:						
Different county in 1975.....	3 152	1 722	265	8 314	3 146	514
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	141	22	15	—	—	—
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	47	24	—	65	35	—
Attending college in 1980.....	196	20	—	390	129	19
Different State in 1975.....	2 308	353	185	6 634	576	239
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	128	6	15	—	—	—
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	24	—	—	31	17	—
Attending college in 1980.....	148	20	—	269	26	8

PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	5 520	12 174	1 471	12 522	20 563	1 985
Place of work reported.....	5 038	11 503	1 343	11 416	18 822	1 835
Worked in area of residence.....	4 964	10 908	1 292	11 287	18 520	1 760
Worked outside area of residence.....	74	595	51	129	302	75
Percent of those reporting place of work.....	1.5	5.2	3.8	1.1	1.6	4.1
Mean travel time to work..... minutes.....	16.6	16.6	16.5	19.4	17.4	18.7

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	5 589	11 826	1 311	12 486	20 251	1 989
Private vehicle.....	4 892	10 802	1 263	10 278	17 870	1 777
Drive alone: Car.....	2 947	6 596	752	6 125	10 362	854
Truck or van.....	941	1 386	251	1 614	2 253	304
Carpool: Car.....	744	2 107	183	1 773	3 888	364
Truck or van.....	260	713	77	766	1 367	255
Public transportation.....	6	31	—	99	339	21
Walked only.....	348	645	29	1 294	1 406	126
Other means.....	160	211	19	375	325	51
Worked at home.....	183	137	—	440	311	14

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

Male veterans	1 616	2 383	210	3 162	3 741	401
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over.....	37.3	24.2	20.8	31.2	23.6	24.0
Female veterans	32	97	10	180	84	22
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over.....	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.5	1.4

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

Persons 16 to 64 years	7 811	15 754	1 825	17 783	26 650	2 970
With a work disability.....	491	792	146	1 274	1 485	239
Prevented from working.....	160	371	56	464	659	64
With a public transportation disability.....	96	138	28	210	270	55
Persons 65 years and over	793	3 262	182	1 922	4 707	275
With a public transportation disability.....	98	409	5	177	359	26

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 184. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	Hawaii			Honolulu					
	Race		Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	23 846	41 655	4 859	201 486	12 996	1 932	347 299		35 013
Labor force	14 329	25 949	2 891	143 676	11 185	1 432	234 228		23 079
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.1	62.3	59.5	71.3	86.1	74.1	67.4		65.9
Civilian labor force	14 194	25 881	2 878	100 853	3 398	895	229 633		18 989
Employed	13 014	24 291	2 563	95 184	2 953	811	220 535		17 580
Unemployed	1 180	1 590	315	5 669	445	84	9 098		1 409
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	6.1	10.9	5.6	13.1	9.4	4.0		7.4
Not in labor force	9 517	15 706	1 968	57 810	1 811	500	113 071		11 934
Inmate of institution	119	363	41	1 326	69	8	2 835		333
Female, 16 years and over	11 834	20 503	2 328	90 791	3 584	735	179 725		16 855
Labor force	5 531	11 185	1 009	49 859	2 229	387	108 212		8 814
Percent of female, 16 years and over	46.7	54.6	43.3	54.9	62.2	52.7	60.2		52.3
Civilian labor force	5 525	11 185	1 009	46 618	1 600	373	107 800		8 550
Employed	5 143	10 462	916	43 696	1 327	332	103 725		7 916
Unemployed	382	723	93	2 922	273	41	4 075		634
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.5	9.2	6.3	17.1	11.0	3.8		7.4
Not in labor force	6 303	9 318	1 319	40 932	1 355	348	71 513		8 041
Inmate of institution	52	167	22	642	6	8	1 375		119
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 849	4 031	677	18 395	1 618	247	34 796		4 995
Employed	652	1 321	291	5 280	154	45	12 914		1 426
Unemployed	173	223	54	825	67	13	1 572		281
Not in labor force	1 021	2 487	332	7 898	422	70	20 089		2 833
Female, 16 years and over	11 834	20 503	2 328	90 791	3 584	735	179 725		16 855
With own children under 6 years	2 425	4 101	702	16 889	1 102	209	29 089		4 462
In labor force	869	2 310	308	7 085	539	57	16 680		1 909
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 874	3 670	409	16 251	688	72	34 429		3 378
In labor force	1 173	2 647	246	10 196	516	29	24 928		2 123
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	6 701	12 329	1 316	50 795	2 237	344	98 620		8 841
In labor force	2 925	7 241	626	25 464	1 291	158	61 070		4 692
With own children under 6 years	1 993	3 557	570	14 740	952	167	24 858		3 449
In labor force	705	2 091	274	6 147	442	48	14 724		1 652
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 413	3 221	318	13 156	547	42	28 986		2 511
In labor force	836	2 294	194	7 794	381	19	20 900		1 561
CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	13 014	24 291	2 563	95 184	2 953	811	220 535		17 580
Private wage and salary workers	9 165	17 363	2 061	69 067	1 701	616	156 886		12 872
Federal government workers	308	601	94	9 150	716	75	19 735		2 147
State government workers	1 321	3 526	214	7 775	295	21	25 917		1 264
Local government workers	390	1 070	84	2 245	115	52	7 956		745
Self-employed workers	1 664	1 618	110	6 604	90	47	9 408		541
Unpaid family workers	166	113	-	343	36	-	633		11
Employed females 16 years and over	5 143	10 462	916	43 696	1 327	332	103 725		7 916
Private wage and salary workers	3 731	6 990	740	33 479	746	263	74 927		6 099
Federal government workers	91	269	45	3 215	335	16	6 197		737
State government workers	727	2 271	105	3 929	167	21	16 616		757
Local government workers	89	383	14	620	41	15	2 548		185
Self-employed workers	418	494	12	2 197	26	17	2 976		132
Unpaid family workers	87	55	-	256	12	-	461		6
Employed persons 16 years and over	13 014	24 291	2 563	95 184	2 953	811	220 535		17 580
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1 181	2 931	347	1 130	22	8	4 232		347
Mining	5	19	-	54	-	-	99		9
Construction	1 476	1 884	258	5 152	119	85	15 654		1 360
Manufacturing	890	2 180	288	6 153	167	54	18 259		1 423
Nondurable goods	620	1 849	202	3 130	82	47	11 315		746
Food and kindred products	486	1 696	192	911	40	-	5 450		410
Textile mill and finished textile products	7	60	-	411	9	-	3 077		108
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	109	72	10	1 297	26	31	1 760		117
Durable goods	270	331	86	3 023	85	7	6 944		677
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	95	60	39	208	10	-	634		39
Metal industries	44	129	11	379	-	7	1 046		47
Machinery, except electrical	28	45	-	247	8	-	332		62
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	-	4	-	142	-	-	217		22
Transportation equipment	17	11	-	1 090	30	-	3 115		313
Transportation	493	1 003	109	6 360	165	34	14 261		1 180
Communications and other public utilities	219	593	26	2 514	60	-	6 025		460
Wholesale trade	372	1 080	72	3 920	96	41	9 048		615
Retail trade	2 450	4 138	351	17 342	647	168	47 160		3 783
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	208	844	26	1 362	46	20	6 058		412
Eating and drinking places	803	1 107	129	6 250	260	67	16 987		1 507
Banking and credit agencies	174	474	35	2 486	82	19	6 728		667
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	874	614	71	7 618	103	44	8 767		671
Business and repair services	521	686	105	5 409	164	55	8 849		950
Private households	87	117	13	459	6	-	905		100
Other personal services	1 031	2 329	307	3 972	162	71	14 646		1 134
Entertainment and recreation services	159	332	51	1 973	37	-	3 619		460
Professional and related services	2 311	3 963	284	21 559	549	118	37 088		2 477
Hospitals	304	599	81	4 164	159	23	6 985		652
Health services, except hospitals	320	448	50	2 323	39	13	4 517		358
Educational services	932	2 112	91	8 654	193	9	17 010		921
Public administration	771	1 948	246	9 083	574	114	25 195		1 944
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979									
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	9 600	16 006	1 981	97 183	8 870	1 081	133 369		14 779
Worked in 1979	9 417	15 666	1 914	96 174	8 659	1 076	131 380		14 368
50 to 52 weeks	5 861	11 232	1 270	70 933	6 348	688	90 038		9 509
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 323	10 164	1 151	66 921	6 006	642	81 455		8 772
With unemployment in 1979	1 617	1 967	422	11 630	1 125	218	19 674		2 709
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	834	1 030	264	4 138	370	64	7 097		1 017
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	6 667	12 286	1 125	57 303	2 672	496	118 290		10 253
Worked in 1979	6 529	12 026	1 068	56 053	2 589	457	116 000		9 842
50 to 52 weeks	3 089	7 314	577	27 857	1 168	189	69 256		4 647
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 456	5 973	456	23 162	969	158	57 868		3 735
With unemployment in 1979	1 215	1 610	199	12 638	689	164	18 022		2 406
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	478	688	103	3 353	199	34	5 426		759

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 184. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Counties

[400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	Kauai			Maui		
	Race		Spanish origin ¹	Race		Spanish origin ¹
	White	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Persons 16 years and over	8 673	19 243	2 007	19 839	31 604	3 260
Labor force	6 082	12 438	1 440	13 479	21 825	2 156
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.1	64.6	71.7	67.9	69.1	66.1
Civilian labor force	5 955	12 359	1 421	13 479	21 825	2 156
Employed	5 647	12 128	1 354	12 842	21 068	2 040
Unemployed	308	231	77	637	757	116
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	1.9	4.7	4.7	3.5	5.4
Not in labor force	2 591	6 805	567	6 360	9 779	1 104
Inmate of institution	69	227	—	134	247	15
Female, 16 years and over	4 230	9 317	978	9 718	15 754	1 587
Labor force	2 539	5 359	616	5 592	9 855	896
Percent of female, 16 years and over	60.0	57.5	63.0	57.5	62.6	56.5
Civilian labor force	2 521	5 352	616	5 592	9 855	896
Employed	2 392	5 204	567	5 300	9 562	854
Unemployed	129	148	49	292	293	42
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	2.8	8.0	5.2	3.0	4.7
Not in labor force	1 691	3 958	362	4 126	5 899	691
Inmate of institution	40	99	—	81	110	6
Persons 16 to 19 years	578	1 731	228	1 543	3 126	554
Employed	293	856	142	801	1 633	199
Unemployed	42	35	12	65	169	27
Not in labor force	237	840	74	677	1 324	328
Female, 16 years and over	4 230	9 317	978	9 718	15 754	1 587
With own children under 6 years	837	1 701	255	1 673	2 866	350
In labor force	403	1 014	108	796	1 836	191
With own children 6 to 17 years only	746	1 861	241	1 460	3 021	382
In labor force	525	1 398	202	875	2 468	268
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	2 526	6 023	578	5 086	9 385	804
In labor force	1 318	3 582	331	2 612	6 130	467
With own children under 6 years	723	1 543	215	1 315	2 490	267
In labor force	334	923	94	603	1 656	146
With own children 6 to 17 years only	601	1 651	212	1 181	2 497	289
In labor force	410	1 223	173	670	1 992	192
CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 647	12 128	1 354	12 842	21 068	2 040
Private wage and salary workers	4 260	9 293	1 107	10 093	16 807	1 679
Federal government workers	178	330	33	306	289	75
State government workers	437	1 234	86	738	2 025	99
Local government workers	200	778	46	303	959	108
Self-employed workers	520	467	82	1 344	927	79
Unpaid family workers	52	26	—	58	61	—
Employed females 16 years and over	2 392	5 204	567	5 300	9 562	854
Private wage and salary workers	1 720	3 877	442	4 300	7 448	716
Federal government workers	82	126	16	123	158	43
State government workers	261	782	54	419	1 305	26
Local government workers	59	263	35	75	265	44
Self-employed workers	233	130	20	342	332	25
Unpaid family workers	37	26	—	41	54	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 647	12 128	1 354	12 842	21 068	2 040
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	333	1 364	133	757	2 257	176
Mining	12	—	6	9	26	—
Construction	693	888	133	1 367	1 933	235
Manufacturing	400	1 116	82	883	2 251	220
Nondurable goods	318	1 011	78	586	2 002	175
Food and kindred products	255	857	78	374	1 814	161
Textile mill and finished textile products	23	49	—	57	55	—
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	28	83	—	109	120	14
Durable goods	82	105	4	297	249	45
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	—	—	—	81	20	—
Metal industries	—	17	—	36	89	4
Machinery, except electrical	14	12	—	49	24	—
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	32	54	4	4	—	—
Transportation equipment	7	11	—	28	4	—
Transportation	249	730	98	688	956	112
Communications and other public utilities	175	478	57	270	535	59
Wholesale trade	111	313	51	261	583	20
Retail trade	939	2 084	253	2 731	3 456	453
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	101	420	43	226	691	96
Eating and drinking places	317	702	71	1 215	890	160
Banking and credit agencies	52	296	6	146	376	12
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	387	323	21	1 093	619	55
Business and repair services	226	265	57	560	741	69
Private households	52	109	30	106	78	15
Other personal services	649	1 272	152	1 532	3 163	328
Entertainment and recreation services	64	125	24	169	231	15
Professional and related services	937	1 720	161	1 698	2 560	154
Hospitals	157	454	48	236	412	28
Health services, except hospitals	90	139	24	329	377	42
Educational services	365	724	34	509	1 135	34
Public administration	368	1 025	90	572	1 303	117
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979						
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	3 644	7 375	836	8 358	12 693	1 366
Worked in 1979	3 639	7 313	836	8 280	12 567	1 351
50 to 52 weeks	2 411	5 541	615	5 099	8 530	800
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 163	5 019	558	4 585	7 937	745
With unemployment in 1979	588	595	112	1 381	1 554	257
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	194	238	37	455	678	115
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	2 723	5 754	695	6 496	10 765	1 099
Worked in 1979	2 690	5 673	682	6 426	10 653	1 074
50 to 52 weeks	1 255	3 606	361	3 306	6 328	521
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	923	2 827	283	2 484	5 286	430
With unemployment in 1979	431	569	108	939	1 378	242
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	132	183	46	225	441	82

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 185. Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Hawaii			Honolulu					
	Race		Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
Employed persons 16 years and over	13 014	24 291	2 563	95 184	2 953	811	220 535	17 580	
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 272	4 253	263	32 505	594	138	46 020	2 502	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 524	1 932	131	15 518	318	78	23 725	1 315	
Officials and administrators, public administration	50	143	15	526	29	7	1 055	34	
Management related occupations	258	498	46	3 195	94	24	7 178	375	
Professional specialty occupations	1 748	2 321	132	16 987	276	60	22 295	1 187	
Engineers and natural scientists	206	255	18	2 199	62	13	3 900	151	
Engineers	64	116	—	1 050	31	8	2 357	68	
Health diagnosing occupations	106	59	—	906	—	7	1 234	30	
Health assessment and treating occupations	156	220	22	2 369	46	6	2 385	126	
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	736	1 267	23	6 250	113	11	9 853	461	
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	423	941	17	3 375	92	5	7 135	311	
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 413	6 433	480	32 823	1 052	232	74 019	5 542	
Health technologists and technicians	153	212	46	1 067	34	—	1 533	166	
Technologists and technicians, except health	163	317	16	2 546	99	8	4 526	236	
Sales occupations	1 708	2 266	160	12 933	340	108	24 366	2 212	
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	284	347	11	1 430	17	8	2 433	147	
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	699	473	22	5 733	96	42	6 492	581	
Other sales occupations	725	1 446	127	5 770	227	58	15 441	1 484	
Cashiers	171	466	48	1 600	71	12	5 294	552	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 389	3 638	258	16 277	579	116	43 594	2 928	
Computer equipment operators	—	32	—	233	35	—	769	29	
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	427	1 035	81	4 783	79	44	10 395	732	
Financial records processing occupations	244	447	29	2 116	57	10	5 907	376	
Mail and message distributing occupations	27	106	—	369	26	—	1 766	75	
Service occupations	1 892	4 263	544	13 338	674	201	41 651	4 037	
Private household occupations	54	72	8	380	—	—	723	77	
Protective service occupations	207	395	47	1 902	132	46	3 805	465	
Police and firefighters	67	187	13	746	37	30	1 613	226	
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 631	3 796	489	11 056	542	155	37 123	3 495	
Food service occupations	979	1 757	250	5 793	239	85	18 422	1 577	
Cleaning and building service occupations	372	1 321	174	1 747	99	28	9 747	1 073	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 122	2 661	344	1 113	23	17	4 575	444	
Farm operators and managers	338	700	33	169	—	—	645	21	
Farm workers and related occupations	662	1 805	293	848	23	17	3 643	414	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 864	2 888	336	8 662	257	115	26 821	2 307	
Mechanics and repairers	411	1 139	100	3 065	94	26	8 984	827	
Construction trades	1 092	1 285	174	3 570	109	66	11 014	958	
Precision production occupations	354	451	62	1 998	54	23	6 797	522	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 451	3 793	596	6 743	353	108	27 449	2 748	
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	147	558	57	1 166	88	22	6 314	471	
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	121	431	43	719	15	—	2 404	176	
Transportation occupations	463	911	166	1 817	93	34	6 759	779	
Motor vehicle operators	435	900	166	1 593	72	34	6 567	738	
Material moving equipment operators	207	456	39	475	8	4	1 815	241	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	513	1 437	291	2 566	149	48	10 157	1 081	
Construction laborers	179	248	63	476	28	25	1 592	226	
Freight, stock, and material handlers	91	297	41	798	56	8	2 571	242	
Employed females 16 years and over	5 143	10 462	916	43 696	1 327	332	103 725	7 916	
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 381	2 106	78	13 257	256	35	20 446	1 123	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	556	666	21	5 010	123	18	8 628	555	
Officials and administrators, public administration	8	36	—	112	11	—	209	—	
Management related occupations	112	157	—	483	35	12	3 049	189	
Professional specialty occupations	825	1 440	57	8 247	133	17	11 818	568	
Engineers and natural scientists	19	33	—	255	6	—	455	25	
Engineers	6	14	—	63	6	—	97	5	
Health diagnosing occupations	11	—	—	130	—	—	151	19	
Health assessment and treating occupations	134	214	22	2 101	40	6	2 139	101	
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	443	993	6	3 800	75	11	7 122	320	
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	320	771	6	2 532	75	5	5 658	244	
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 297	4 267	368	21 398	678	184	49 868	4 055	
Health technologists and technicians	145	155	41	881	20	—	1 190	138	
Technologists and technicians, except health	31	40	—	542	—	8	955	35	
Sales occupations	999	1 199	120	7 001	218	66	14 189	1 467	
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	142	69	4	521	6	8	810	52	
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	305	96	10	2 302	28	11	2 086	260	
Other sales occupations	552	1 034	106	4 178	184	47	11 293	1 155	
Cashiers	164	381	48	1 362	65	12	4 243	485	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 122	2 873	203	12 974	440	110	33 534	2 415	
Computer equipment operators	—	9	—	122	15	—	406	13	
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	427	1 029	81	4 627	75	44	10 179	725	
Financial records processing occupations	229	385	29	1 780	57	10	4 820	319	
Mail and message distributing occupations	5	58	—	133	—	—	333	23	
Service occupations	1 089	2 521	331	7 191	326	102	23 444	2 078	
Private household occupations	54	70	8	330	—	—	646	58	
Protective service occupations	—	61	5	260	36	8	397	63	
Police and firefighters	—	10	—	32	—	—	40	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 035	2 390	318	6 601	290	94	22 401	1 957	
Food service occupations	652	1 120	157	3 405	125	42	11 013	904	
Cleaning and building service occupations	161	695	112	574	39	10	4 898	498	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	167	565	68	171	—	—	881	29	
Farm operators and managers	60	157	36	—	—	—	144	—	
Farm workers and related occupations	90	392	68	127	—	—	731	29	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	66	150	—	630	25	—	2 621	167	
Mechanics and repairers	—	15	—	134	4	—	253	47	
Construction trades	8	10	—	113	—	—	132	—	
Precision production occupations	58	125	—	383	21	—	2 236	112	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	143	653	71	1 049	42	11	6 465	464	
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	43	239	9	327	20	—	3 305	186	
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	28	139	10	155	—	—	741	71	
Transportation occupations	43	68	11	185	—	3	390	73	
Motor vehicle operators	43	68	11	163	—	3	379	70	
Material moving equipment operators	—	7	—	23	—	—	82	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	400	41	359	22	8	1 947	126	
Construction laborers	5	7	—	32	4	—	28	8	
Freight, stock, and material handlers	7	46	—	125	18	8	355	5	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 185. Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	Kauai			Maui		
	Race		Spanish origin ¹	Race		Spanish origin ¹
	White	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 647	12 128	1 354	12 842	21 068	2 040
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 336	2 120	120	3 189	3 215	179
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	560	966	50	1 805	1 777	131
Officials and administrators, public administration	7	78	—	11	115	7
Management related occupations	83	278	2	268	397	27
Professional specialty occupations	776	1 154	70	1 384	1 438	48
Engineers and natural scientists	106	149	22	201	137	5
Engineers	83	98	5	78	82	5
Health diagnosing occupations	40	33	—	151	27	—
Health assessment and treating occupations	101	153	—	157	167	12
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	329	547	29	475	792	17
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	212	470	29	261	587	12
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 482	2 976	334	3 485	5 006	453
Health technologists and technicians	76	103	30	47	123	—
Technologists and technicians, except health	108	318	34	190	216	6
Sales occupations	697	949	113	1 628	1 776	168
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	84	110	3	237	233	8
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	267	252	25	569	329	31
Other sales occupations	346	587	85	822	1 214	129
Cashiers	77	235	22	217	490	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	601	1 606	157	1 620	2 891	279
Computer equipment operators	5	7	—	—	12	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	131	388	30	503	713	64
Financial records processing occupations	115	163	16	259	323	36
Mail and message distributing occupations	7	40	—	42	116	20
Service occupations	1 119	2 518	308	2 637	4 332	512
Private household occupations	36	86	23	93	63	15
Protective service occupations	149	239	25	204	350	40
Police and firefighters	63	90	6	112	133	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	934	2 193	260	2 340	3 919	457
Food service occupations	480	1 071	120	1 624	1 627	222
Cleaning and building service occupations	183	695	54	364	1 462	156
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	296	1 163	94	686	2 134	184
Farm operators and managers	32	94	12	184	279	21
Farm workers and related occupations	237	1 042	82	478	1 817	163
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	839	1 408	223	1 490	2 827	294
Mechanics and repairers	175	455	94	341	911	113
Construction trades	541	663	100	911	1 379	136
Precision production occupations	123	277	29	234	527	45
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	575	1 943	275	1 355	3 554	418
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	51	266	23	199	841	58
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	35	152	14	61	164	26
Transportation occupations	120	592	75	493	891	81
Motor vehicle operators	104	575	68	421	881	81
Material moving equipment operators	105	224	40	159	370	87
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	264	709	123	443	1 288	166
Construction laborers	111	127	46	176	304	51
Freight, stock, and material handlers	40	178	37	116	256	36
Employed females 16 years and over	2 392	5 204	567	5 300	9 566	854
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	645	984	65	1 218	1 513	54
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	200	298	17	571	654	42
Officials and administrators, public administration	—	16	—	—	25	—
Management related occupations	15	101	—	119	158	10
Professional specialty occupations	445	686	48	647	859	12
Engineers and natural scientists	10	10	—	15	6	—
Engineers	10	—	—	5	—	—
Health diagnosing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health assessment and treating occupations	80	153	—	144	147	12
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	213	368	29	307	578	—
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	149	333	29	176	464	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 031	2 032	296	2 402	3 623	356
Health technologists and technicians	52	98	30	42	102	—
Technologists and technicians, except health	23	50	30	22	79	—
Sales occupations	454	630	91	983	1 234	127
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	50	27	3	149	94	6
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	138	100	12	253	122	21
Other sales occupations	266	503	76	581	1 018	100
Cashiers	64	219	22	205	437	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	502	1 254	145	1 355	2 208	229
Computer equipment operators	5	7	—	—	7	—
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	131	378	30	488	668	64
Financial records processing occupations	106	139	16	247	255	28
Mail and message distributing occupations	7	22	—	26	62	20
Service occupations	586	1 535	172	1 342	2 753	274
Private household occupations	36	71	23	72	63	15
Protective service occupations	23	16	7	25	18	—
Police and firefighters	—	—	—	4	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	527	1 448	142	1 245	2 672	259
Food service occupations	281	671	35	836	1 121	131
Cleaning and building service occupations	92	494	42	178	1 013	73
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	35	189	6	75	653	68
Farm operators and managers	8	13	—	19	93	13
Farm workers and related occupations	27	176	6	56	560	55
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26	115	4	83	189	29
Mechanics and repairers	—	13	4	12	23	4
Construction trades	—	7	—	5	20	8
Precision production occupations	26	95	—	66	146	17
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	69	349	24	180	831	73
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	7	121	—	44	406	27
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	7	44	—	—	35	—
Transportation occupations	10	66	20	74	145	—
Motor vehicle operators	10	66	20	67	145	—
Material moving equipment operators	—	5	—	—	13	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	45	113	4	62	232	46
Construction laborers	—	—	—	5	17	5
Freight, stock, and material handlers	7	51	—	15	18	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 186. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	8 121	14 190	1 532
No workers	1 287	1 697	317
1 worker	2 971	4 050	518
2 workers	3 090	6 060	503
3 or more workers	773	2 383	194
Married-couple families	6 605	11 756	1 178
No workers	889	1 237	180
1 worker	2 267	2 931	393
2 workers	2 775	5 468	436
3 or more workers	674	2 120	169

INCOME IN 1979

Households	11 394	17 129	1 894
Less than \$5,000	1 533	1 964	256
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 182	1 294	173
\$7,500 to \$9,999	840	1 314	267
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 914	2 578	336
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1 567	2 360	283
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 354	2 171	206
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 359	2 998	256
\$35,000 to \$49,999	876	1 691	91
\$50,000 or more	769	759	26
Median	\$15 683	\$18 084	\$13 504
Mean	\$20 060	\$20 747	\$16 124

Families	8 121	14 190	1 532
Less than \$5,000	729	838	143
\$5,000 to \$7,499	727	954	159
\$7,500 to \$9,999	583	1 094	203
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 288	2 157	315
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1 257	2 030	203
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 068	1 976	160
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 053	2 849	242
\$35,000 to \$49,999	761	1 609	87
\$50,000 or more	655	683	20
Median	\$17 830	\$20 047	\$14 172
Mean	\$22 197	\$22 538	\$16 941

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	5 742	4 678	694
Median income	\$5 993	\$5 159	\$5 343
Mean income	\$8 806	\$7 823	\$7 258

Males 15 years and over, with income	11 358	19 637	2 284
Median income	\$11 202	\$10 811	\$8 682
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.8	51.7	50.4

Females 15 years and over, with income	9 204	16 422	1 603
Median income	\$5 366	\$5 655	\$4 142
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.6	36.3	28.4

Per capita income	\$7 165	\$6 260	\$3 909
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MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED
CHARACTERISTICS

Age of family householder:			
15 to 24 years	\$6 454	\$7 523	\$7 031
25 to 34 years	\$14 230	\$17 798	\$13 218
35 to 44 years	\$21 329	\$21 795	\$17 831
45 to 54 years	\$21 170	\$27 855	\$21 989
55 to 64 years	\$20 580	\$23 272	\$10 500
65 years and over	\$15 860	\$13 227	\$12 955

Family type by presence of own children:			
Families	\$17 830	\$20 047	\$14 172
With own children under 18 years	\$16 075	\$20 184	\$14 555
With own children under 6 years	\$13 368	\$16 642	\$11 467
Without own children under 18 years	\$19 799	\$19 904	\$13 167

Married-couple families	\$19 730	\$21 367	\$15 791
With own children under 18 years	\$19 211	\$21 997	\$17 377
With own children under 6 years	\$15 515	\$18 726	\$13 795
Without own children under 18 years	\$20 229	\$20 625	\$12 974

Female householder, no husband present	\$6 823	\$10 369	\$7 583
With own children under 18 years	\$6 065	\$7 466	\$7 237
With own children under 6 years	\$4 538	\$5 877	\$4 871
Without own children under 18 years	\$14 798	\$16 836	\$9 219

Workers in family in 1979:			
No workers	\$7 951	\$8 038	\$7 561
1 worker	\$14 306	\$13 168	\$11 476
2 workers	\$21 604	\$23 790	\$21 921
3 or more workers	\$32 209	\$32 387	\$30 824

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	11 394	17 129	1 894
With earnings	9 340	14 439	1 535
Mean earnings	\$18 984	\$20 286	\$16 428
With wage or salary income	8 603	13 845	1 492
Mean wage or salary income	\$17 660	\$18 934	\$15 394
With nonfarm self-employment income	1 817	1 722	116
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$12 670	\$12 522	\$16 928
With farm self-employment income	438	1 296	65
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 404	\$7 103	\$4 398
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	4 514	7 299	467
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$4 475	\$2 178	\$1 058
With Social Security income	2 298	5 381	399
Mean Social Security income	\$4 392	\$4 157	\$3 691
With public assistance income	1 509	2 024	438
Mean public assistance income	\$3 112	\$3 080	\$3 440
With all other income	3 243	4 679	494
Mean all other income	\$5 013	\$3 840	\$3 741

Hawaii			Honolulu				
Race			Race				
White	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
63 606	3 634	650	107 273	10 827			
5 486	136	78	9 001	1 319			
22 524	1 157	159	26 536	3 480			
29 611	2 169	375	45 073	4 424			
5 985	172	38	26 663	1 604			
54 455	3 187	531	87 098	8 296			
3 762	62	34	5 802	547			
17 940	919	128	18 461	2 397			
27 420	2 072	331	39 551	3 982			
5 333	134	38	23 284	1 370			
90 483	4 520	905	130 875	13 068			
6 725	314	100	9 981	1 438			
5 399	589	108	7 185	1 274			
7 581	629	76	7 754	1 381			
14 806	1 113	245	15 458	2 160			
12 422	665	103	14 969	1 791			
10 177	406	76	15 661	1 505			
14 992	383	109	25 679	2 071			
10 885	135	53	22 155	970			
7 496	86	35	12 033	478			
\$19 246	\$12 889	\$12 965	\$23 099	\$15 706			
\$24 575	\$15 530	\$17 992	\$26 253	\$18 974			
63 606	3 634	650	107 273	10 827			
2 934	210	57	5 003	992			
3 151	496	52	4 818	1 081			
5 109	529	98	5 572	1 150			
10 229	989	146	10 959	1 639			
8 461	653	58	11 992	1 531			
7 342	292	72	13 183	1 276			
11 309	286	91	23 303	1 887			
8 984	106	59	21 098	851			
6 087	73	17	11 345	420			
\$21 183	\$12 623	\$13 654	\$25 808	\$16 721			
\$26 489	\$15 241	\$18 506	\$28 594	\$19 742			
61 330	6 218	766	41 217	6 724			
\$7 457	\$6 082	\$5 486	\$7 497	\$6 083			
\$10 989	\$6 417	\$7 520	\$9 453	\$7 484			
106 725	8 949	1 162	155 757	16 544			
\$11 317	\$6 861	\$7 395	\$12 443	\$8 903			
62.7	66.8	55.2	52.3	53.0			
\$13 945	\$7 509	\$8 739	\$17 895	\$12 176			
70 949	2 826	570	145 557	12 428			
\$6 547	\$5 701	\$5 125	\$6 921	\$5 200			
32.6	34.3	27.7	39.7	30.1			
\$11 175	\$8 365	\$9 389	\$11 078	\$9 639			
\$8 948	\$5 359	\$6 610	\$7 548	\$4 910			

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 186. **Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	2 837	6 421	689	6 255	10 250	1 088
No workers.....	309	724	81	805	932	127
1 worker.....	938	1 634	197	1 959	2 408	217
2 workers.....	1 256	3 013	285	2 779	4 288	501
3 or more workers.....	334	1 248	126	712	2 622	243
Married-couple families	2 400	5 743	548	5 099	8 550	827
No workers.....	235	614	59	572	722	72
1 worker.....	684	1 268	108	1 363	1 692	120
2 workers.....	1 183	2 795	272	2 523	3 814	437
3 or more workers.....	298	1 096	109	641	2 322	198

INCOME IN 1979

Households	4 129	7 712	821	9 560	12 464	1 283
Less than \$5,000.....	340	632	82	942	1 157	111
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	398	431	89	755	781	102
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	217	490	83	793	735	105
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	545	1 270	171	1 311	1 395	194
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	605	1 240	107	1 398	1 595	199
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	567	991	112	1 101	1 688	175
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	788	1 450	104	1 508	2 528	242
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	372	857	58	970	1 668	114
\$50,000 or more.....	297	351	15	782	917	41
Median.....	\$19 619	\$19 033	\$14 503	\$18 234	\$21 604	\$17 980
Mean.....	\$23 461	\$21 938	\$17 571	\$23 983	\$24 724	\$20 363

Families	2 837	6 421	689	6 255	10 250	1 088
Less than \$5,000.....	139	273	45	404	429	73
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	248	327	104	364	515	62
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	124	448	68	391	489	90
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	283	1 088	132	828	1 126	193
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	436	1 074	100	1 029	1 407	152
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	434	958	99	723	1 513	165
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	713	1 298	83	1 140	2 367	222
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	264	814	43	751	1 536	90
\$50,000 or more.....	246	341	15	625	868	41
Median.....	\$22 368	\$20 550	\$14 819	\$20 662	\$23 809	\$18 860
Mean.....	\$25 996	\$23 318	\$17 642	\$26 355	\$27 157	\$21 278

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	2 191	1 714	269	5 789	3 467	392
Median income.....	\$7 978	\$7 543	\$6 712	\$7 800	\$7 346	\$7 286
Mean income.....	\$10 765	\$9 156	\$8 234	\$11 383	\$9 010	\$8 928

Males 15 years and over, with income	4 255	9 435	968	9 633	15 429	1 590
Median income.....	\$12 631	\$11 014	\$9 915	\$12 407	\$11 548	\$10 417
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	50.8	53.2	57.6	47.5	51.4	46.9

Females 15 years and over, with income	16 948	\$14 236	\$12 933	\$16 710	\$15 753	\$14 420
Median income.....	3 394	7 354	826	8 082	13 499	1 347
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	\$6 084	\$6 334	\$5 440	\$6 279	\$6 770	\$4 972
Median income.....	27.2	38.4	34.3	30.6	39.0	31.9

Per capita income	\$10 288	\$10 171	\$8 605	\$10 917	\$10 486	\$9 836
	\$8 483	\$6 455	\$4 851	\$8 989	\$7 249	\$5 027

MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Age of family householder:						
15 to 24 years.....	\$12 465	\$11 552	\$11 964	\$13 080	\$11 196	\$8 125
25 to 34 years.....	\$19 483	\$20 858	\$13 571	\$17 390	\$22 330	\$14 470
35 to 44 years.....	\$26 990	\$23 211	\$19 286	\$23 254	\$22 038	\$22 169
45 to 54 years.....	\$30 000	\$27 136	\$24 286	\$30 018	\$28 941	\$27 841
55 to 64 years.....	\$23 514	\$23 103	\$11 667	\$28 326	\$29 298	\$25 536
65 years and over.....	\$20 000	\$13 885	\$6 939	\$16 387	\$15 465	\$12 829

Family type by presence of own children:

Families	\$22 368	\$20 550	\$14 819	\$20 662	\$23 809	\$18 860
With own children under 18 years.....	\$21 329	\$22 252	\$17 792	\$19 339	\$24 055	\$19 207
With own children under 6 years.....	\$19 367	\$19 775	\$15 192	\$16 439	\$21 833	\$15 758
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$24 392	\$18 371	\$10 333	\$21 740	\$23 470	\$17 031
Married-couple families	\$24 260	\$22 064	\$18 509	\$23 348	\$23 323	\$20 770
With own children under 18 years.....	\$23 917	\$23 528	\$21 250	\$23 742	\$26 034	\$21 182
With own children under 6 years.....	\$21 318	\$21 199	\$22 770	\$19 502	\$23 289	\$18 382
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$24 747	\$19 519	\$12 391	\$22 588	\$24 280	\$16 615
Female householder, no husband present	\$7 247	\$10 962	\$7 781	\$8 750	\$13 864	\$8 529
With own children under 18 years.....	\$6 771	\$8 958	\$7 202	\$7 261	\$10 449	\$7 721
With own children under 6 years.....	\$5 405	\$6 635	\$5 476	\$5 663	\$6 989	\$6 940
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$16 667	\$15 156	\$8 750	\$15 109	\$21 276	\$18 250

Workers in family in 1979:						
No workers.....	\$8 239	\$7 888	\$5 875	\$9 057	\$7 466	\$7 694
1 worker.....	\$16 004	\$13 828	\$10 785	\$16 588	\$16 271	\$11 250
2 workers.....	\$25 392	\$23 793	\$18 679	\$24 261	\$25 007	\$19 707
3 or more workers.....	\$31 521	\$29 643	\$28 906	\$34 372	\$35 504	\$30 044

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	4 129	7 712	821	9 560	12 464	1 283
With earnings.....	3 589	6 614	710	8 201	10 709	1 115
Mean earnings.....	\$22 139	\$21 275	\$17 641	\$22 720	\$24 366	\$20 292
With wage or salary income.....	3 330	6 458	676	7 593	10 430	1 076
Mean wage or salary income.....	\$20 888	\$20 442	\$16 460	\$20 389	\$23 328	\$20 071
With nonfarm self-employment income.....	656	742	79	1 613	1 106	113
Mean nonfarm self-employment income.....	\$13 955	\$10 688	\$17 408	\$17 956	\$13 174	\$8 020
With farm self-employment income.....	109	161	8	326	351	38
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$6 833	\$4 762	\$2 818	\$7 818	\$8 706	\$3 228
With interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	1 683	3 223	239	3 899	5 655	428
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	\$5 153	\$2 597	\$1 216	\$5 387	\$2 716	\$2 009
With Social Security income.....	656	2 625	182	1 653	4 012	245
Mean Social Security income.....	\$4 290	\$4 321	\$4 235	\$4 125	\$4 065	\$3 737
With public assistance income.....	439	661	124	739	1 062	173
Mean public assistance income.....	\$3 312	\$2 884	\$4 353	\$3 320	\$2 918	\$4 052
With all other income.....	866	1 841	166	2 214	3 466	334
Mean all other income.....	\$5 162	\$3 726	\$1 804	\$5 727	\$3 593	\$3 066

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 187. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

[Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	Hawaii			Honolulu				
	Race		Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Families.....	8 121	14 190	1 532	63 606	3 634	650	107 273	10 817
With Social Security income.....	1 622	4 190	310	8 470	113	49	24 747	1 469
Income above poverty level.....	1 543	3 880	283	8 160	113	49	23 483	1 280
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	345	962	109	1 064	11	3	2 964	202
With public assistance income.....	1 108	1 625	368	4 343	230	110	10 708	1 998
Income above poverty level.....	620	1 066	199	3 108	167	82	7 537	1 107
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	270	322	117	639	76	54	1 699	340
Householder worked in 1979.....	6 174	10 783	1 104	54 268	3 437	547	85 917	8 505
With related children under 18 years.....	4 596	8 101	1 124	36 703	2 549	380	63 107	8 057
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	3 460	6 454	907	27 135	1 502	214	50 989	5 847
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 139	1 668	265	6 824	360	87	14 778	1 974
Householder worked in 1979.....	635	950	87	4 525	279	39	9 319	1 019
With related children under 18 years.....	882	1 077	226	5 035	298	72	9 456	1 716
With related children under 6 years.....	433	519	151	2 035	146	42	4 180	918
Householder 65 years and over.....	1 011	2 743	104	5 628	54	11	14 892	997
Unrelated individuals.....	5 562	4 354	664	42 957	1 642	523	37 315	4 741
With Social Security income.....	745	1 287	91	5 511	40	13	6 460	481
Income above poverty level.....	508	744	32	4 450	28	13	4 042	207
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	232	535	14	1 060	28	7	2 133	141
With public assistance income.....	484	432	76	1 565	40	45	2 083	330
Income above poverty level.....	210	184	6	674	21	—	884	150
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	110	126	6	350	19	—	491	85
Worked in 1979.....	4 025	2 734	462	34 848	1 484	444	27 262	3 626
65 years and over.....	660	1 225	70	5 096	52	13	6 012	392
Persons.....	31 738	56 723	8 147	242 001	12 522	2 179	454 930	52 022
Related children under 18 years.....	9 143	17 795	3 694	66 891	4 436	557	131 669	21 705
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	6 246	12 659	2 458	46 230	2 460	377	97 940	14 746
60 years and over.....	3 937	9 087	495	24 037	281	60	56 374	2 991
65 years and over.....	2 575	6 270	333	15 673	158	29	36 677	2 124

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families.....	1 015	1 267	260	4 152	423	79	8 099	1 695
Percent below poverty level.....	12.5	8.9	17.0	6.5	11.6	12.2	7.5	15.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 564	\$2 335	\$2 659	\$2 912	\$3 116	\$2 683	\$3 109	\$2 653
Persons per family.....	3.40	3.76	4.05	3.36	4.09	3.08	4.08	3.86
With Social Security income.....	79	310	27	310	—	—	1 264	189
With public assistance income.....	488	559	169	1 235	63	28	3 171	891
Householder worked in 1979.....	528	618	102	2 302	336	45	3 508	712
With related children under 18 years.....	858	1 004	214	3 420	366	75	6 691	1 470
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	542	736	158	2 286	220	32	5 084	1 022
Female householder, no husband present.....	441	428	101	2 094	81	43	3 750	923
Householder worked in 1979.....	147	171	24	868	31	9	1 218	271
With related children under 18 years.....	410	398	91	1 903	72	43	3 459	882
With related children under 6 years.....	275	251	82	1 138	42	30	2 068	587
Householder 65 years and over.....	16	211	11	152	6	—	983	139
Unrelated individuals.....	1 838	1 512	275	7 541	306	183	9 391	1 502
Percent below poverty level.....	33.0	34.7	41.4	17.6	18.6	35.0	25.2	31.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 203	\$1 777	\$2 547	\$1 998	\$2 158	\$1 684	\$2 128	\$2 238
With Social Security income.....	237	543	59	1 061	12	—	2 418	274
With public assistance income.....	274	248	70	891	19	45	1 199	180
Worked in 1979.....	949	568	86	4 198	200	127	3 455	699
65 years and over.....	175	522	43	957	21	—	2 328	173
Persons.....	5 096	6 503	1 569	21 363	1 999	401	42 409	8 642
Percent below poverty level.....	16.1	11.5	19.3	8.8	16.0	18.4	9.3	16.6
Related children under 18 years.....	1 573	2 622	790	7 090	983	117	17 576	4 305
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	897	1 546	438	4 515	445	60	11 848	2 744
60 years and over.....	317	1 034	83	1 718	48	5	4 977	490
65 years and over.....	202	870	64	1 212	33	—	3 915	365

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families.....	1 533	2 070	431	6 909	848	145	11 470	2 425
Percent below poverty level.....	18.9	14.6	28.1	10.9	22.3	22.3	10.7	22.4
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 079	\$2 890	\$3 192	\$3 063	\$2 939	\$3 000	\$3 795	\$3 329
Persons per family.....	3.54	3.89	4.04	3.47	3.90	3.99	4.13	3.78
With Social Security income.....	144	568	75	538	10	—	1 968	270
With public assistance income.....	681	764	279	1 726	106	72	4 156	1 109
Householder worked in 1979.....	910	1 084	189	4 595	736	98	6 655	1 260
With related children under 18 years.....	1 261	1 591	351	5 674	741	141	9 402	2 089
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	869	1 159	244	3 713	429	63	7 099	1 394
Female householder, no husband present.....	604	596	170	2 610	131	57	4 672	1 111
Householder worked in 1979.....	257	269	32	1 199	63	23	1 727	371
With related children under 18 years.....	540	521	154	2 336	115	57	4 272	1 048
With related children under 6 years.....	340	306	124	1 319	61	36	2 445	671
Householder 65 years and over.....	66	390	11	297	6	—	1 538	217
Unrelated individuals.....	2 242	1 891	294	9 591	385	228	11 431	1 746
Percent below poverty level.....	40.3	43.4	44.3	22.3	23.4	43.6	30.6	36.8
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 679	\$2 242	\$3 291	\$2 413	\$2 572	\$2 236	\$2 598	\$2 786
With Social Security income.....	324	777	68	1 615	21	—	3 287	321
With public assistance income.....	347	330	76	1 048	24	45	1 448	220
Worked in 1979.....	1 211	722	100	5 556	265	172	4 473	848
65 years and over.....	231	753	52	1 445	26	—	3 075	233
Persons.....	7 449	10 153	2 247	33 228	3 566	624	59 060	12 249
Percent below poverty level.....	23.5	17.9	27.6	13.7	28.5	28.6	13.0	23.5
Related children under 18 years.....	2 596	4 085	1 115	11 874	1 717	190	24 360	6 099
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 558	2 563	617	7 035	814	114	16 470	3 842
60 years and over.....	513	1 684	145	2 659	78	5	7 125	755
65 years and over.....	349	1 418	109	1 942	45	—	5 716	587

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:								
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	10.6	6.3	11.4	5.4	9.7	10.9	5.9	8.7
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	28.7	23.5	33.2	19.2	37.0	34.2	16.8	30.7
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	40.3	35.2	49.7	30.4	55.7	49.9	25.2	43.0

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 187. **Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980—Con.**

(Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	Kauai			Maui		
	Race		Spanish origin ¹	Race		Spanish origin ¹
	White	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Asian and Pacific Islander	
Families	2 837	6 621	689	6 255	10 250	1 088
With Social Security income	441	2 179	157	1 164	3 071	198
Income above poverty level	419	2 076	148	1 139	2 909	185
Below poverty level without Social Security income	84	530	67	218	534	42
With public assistance income	337	527	99	516	862	165
Income above poverty level	268	422	61	315	682	78
Below poverty level without public assistance income	75	73	21	110	124	16
Householder worked in 1979	2 375	4 995	560	4 909	8 048	828
With related children under 18 years	1 693	3 788	482	3 438	6 105	863
With related children 5 to 17 years	1 336	3 009	418	2 645	5 032	709
Female householder, no husband present	289	566	83	780	1 186	214
Householder worked in 1979	220	368	65	487	778	133
With related children under 18 years	257	351	69	605	845	183
With related children under 6 years	108	153	40	340	395	80
Householder 65 years and over	268	1 540	90	791	1 988	149
Unrelated individuals	2 163	1 707	269	5 755	3 458	392
With Social Security income	232	510	25	494	1 028	40
Income above poverty level	207	295	13	362	605	28
Below poverty level without Social Security income	98	213	13	135	413	19
With public assistance income	103	144	14	220	230	12
Income above poverty level	59	41	3	114	153	6
Below poverty level without public assistance income	33	25	3	91	121	6
Worked in 1979	1 761	1 031	222	4 754	2 265	322
65 years and over	241	535	18	497	992	36
Persons	11 435	26 187	3 216	25 244	43 035	5 247
Related children under 18 years	3 165	8 116	1 350	6 342	13 447	2 334
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 159	5 905	942	4 475	9 890	1 724
60 years and over	1 119	4 640	231	3 003	6 823	381
65 years and over	793	3 262	182	1 922	4 707	275

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	224	399	85	568	653	136
Percent below poverty level	7.9	6.0	12.3	9.1	6.4	12.5
Mean income deficit	\$2 295	\$2 632	\$1 202	\$2 256	\$3 148	\$1 889
Persons per family	3.28	3.79	3.31	3.04	3.92	3.22
With Social Security income	22	103	9	25	162	13
With public assistance income	69	105	38	201	180	87
Householder worked in 1979	133	236	56	306	258	53
With related children under 18 years	169	289	63	467	517	117
With related children 5 to 17 years	128	211	49	350	416	94
Female householder, no husband present	98	123	36	267	268	84
Householder worked in 1979	60	78	25	115	96	34
With related children under 18 years	92	113	36	240	248	70
With related children under 6 years	53	113	36	155	155	43
Householder 65 years and over	16	90	—	42	129	25
Unrelated individuals	513	493	58	1 321	889	103
Percent below poverty level	23.7	28.9	21.6	23.0	25.7	26.3
Mean income deficit	\$1 775	\$1 749	\$1 675	\$2 094	\$1 695	\$2 664
With Social Security income	25	215	12	132	423	12
With public assistance income	44	103	11	106	77	6
Worked in 1979	348	130	34	740	286	61
65 years and over	38	254	5	125	409	8
Persons	1 213	2 035	397	3 003	3 456	691
Percent below poverty level	10.6	7.8	12.3	11.9	8.0	13.2
Related children under 18 years	356	692	195	845	1 397	414
Related children 5 to 17 years	208	494	88	566	967	287
60 years and over	68	490	13	266	738	61
65 years and over	60	427	13	193	592	33

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	321	615	132	765	923	166
Percent below poverty level	11.3	9.3	19.2	12.2	9.0	15.3
Mean income deficit	\$2 888	\$3 191	\$2 129	\$3 015	\$3 757	\$3 111
Persons per family	3.07	3.88	4.07	3.12	3.86	3.47
With Social Security income	50	229	16	44	260	13
With public assistance income	100	141	55	261	284	91
Householder worked in 1979	209	330	93	445	416	79
With related children under 18 years	211	403	103	616	687	139
With related children 5 to 17 years	155	314	89	453	562	116
Female householder, no husband present	122	155	53	337	351	92
Householder worked in 1979	81	103	39	162	154	42
With related children under 18 years	116	138	53	302	319	70
With related children under 6 years	68	64	36	191	184	43
Householder 65 years and over	27	190	7	69	196	33
Unrelated individuals	658	595	72	1 629	1 175	122
Percent below poverty level	30.4	34.9	26.8	28.3	34.0	31.1
Mean income deficit	\$2 255	\$2 281	\$2 212	\$2 553	\$2 087	\$3 139
With Social Security income	61	288	16	191	583	12
With public assistance income	75	108	14	115	137	6
Worked in 1979	447	152	34	980	361	80
65 years and over	59	327	9	171	573	8
Persons	1 669	2 988	665	3 947	4 778	838
Percent below poverty level	14.6	11.4	20.7	15.6	11.1	16.0
Related children under 18 years	474	1 025	383	1 120	1 876	485
Related children 5 to 17 years	304	775	267	750	1 339	337
60 years and over	152	787	24	397	1 077	75
65 years and over	127	648	24	293	884	47

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:						
Below 75 percent of poverty level	5.8	4.8	6.2	7.0	4.6	5.3
Below 150 percent of poverty level	20.0	17.5	25.5	19.5	14.4	21.5
Below 200 percent of poverty level	30.7	32.6	43.7	30.0	23.4	37.1

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 188. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State Counties	The State	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN						
Total persons	129 968	52 033	27 459	144	21 390	28 942
White	49 827	20 172	11 060	21	6 705	11 869
Black	794	150	570	—	34	40
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	451	172	186	—	10	83
Asian and Pacific Islander	75 695	30 443	14 795	123	14 085	16 249
Spanish origin ¹	11 444	4 557	2 968	1	1 758	2 160
SEX AND AGE						
Total persons	129 968	52 033	27 459	144	21 390	28 942
Male	68 059	26 814	14 926	88	11 186	15 045
Female	61 909	25 219	12 533	56	10 204	13 897
Total persons	129 968	52 033	27 459	144	21 390	28 942
Under 5 years	11 863	4 830	2 663	—	1 866	2 504
5 to 9 years	10 645	4 470	2 035	—	1 756	2 384
10 to 14 years	10 547	4 038	2 422	—	1 739	2 348
15 to 19 years	10 868	3 920	2 743	—	1 704	2 501
20 to 24 years	11 620	3 723	4 044	2	1 696	2 155
25 to 29 years	12 888	4 665	3 206	4	2 037	2 976
30 to 34 years	11 427	4 751	2 219	—	1 815	2 642
35 to 39 years	8 247	3 135	1 664	11	1 441	1 976
40 to 44 years	5 578	2 256	1 066	5	886	1 365
45 to 49 years	5 106	2 120	839	17	948	1 182
50 to 54 years	6 455	3 022	1 029	20	990	1 394
55 to 59 years	6 688	2 966	1 007	16	1 205	1 494
60 to 64 years	5 748	2 555	865	32	1 043	1 253
65 to 69 years	4 556	1 902	673	11	857	1 113
70 to 74 years	3 506	1 728	427	13	558	780
75 to 79 years	2 244	1 036	262	10	484	452
80 to 84 years	1 122	490	161	1	230	240
85 years and over	860	406	134	2	135	183
Median	28.7	30.4	24.8	59.1	29.7	29.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
Total persons	129 968	52 033	27 459	144	21 390	28 942
In households	127 276	51 713	25 832	103	21 151	28 477
Family householder:	27 229	11 277	5 294	28	4 695	5 933
Male	4 004	1 648	965	2	529	860
Female	5 859	2 279	1 019	2	929	1 604
Nonfamily householder:	3 301	1 349	521	13	508	910
Male	26 292	10 896	5 050	28	4 549	5 769
Female	44 345	18 049	9 386	—	7 380	9 530
Other relatives	9 960	4 028	2 030	—	1 691	2 211
Nonrelatives	6 286	2 187	1 565	4	870	1 660
Persons per household	3.15	3.12	3.31	1.45	3.18	3.06
Persons per family	3.58	3.55	3.63	1.93	3.61	3.58
Persons under 18 years	40 075	15 973	8 534	—	6 531	9 037
Percent living with two parents	77.6	79.6	75.0	—	80.3	74.6
FERTILITY						
Women 15 to 24 years	10 550	3 785	2 867	—	1 662	2 236
Children ever born	4 413	1 827	1 311	—	630	645
Per 1,000 women	418	483	457	—	379	288
Women 25 to 34 years	11 561	4 560	2 503	—	1 782	2 716
Children ever born	17 234	7 289	3 527	—	2 518	3 900
Per 1,000 women	1 491	1 598	1 409	—	1 413	1 436
Women 35 to 44 years	6 616	2 575	1 293	6	1 126	1 616
Children ever born	18 948	7 333	3 768	3	3 352	4 492
Per 1,000 women	2 864	2 848	2 914	500	2 977	2 780
RESIDENCE IN 1975						
Persons 5 years and over	118 058	47 076	24 757	144	19 629	26 452
Same house	62 942	26 296	11 525	125	11 618	13 378
Different house in United States	50 849	19 013	12 126	19	7 600	12 091
Same county	25 521	9 573	6 112	5	3 936	5 895
Different county	25 328	9 440	6 014	14	3 664	6 196
Same State	7 852	3 598	180	8	1 679	2 387
Different State	17 476	5 842	5 834	6	1 985	3 809
Abroad	4 267	1 767	1 106	—	411	983
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Persons 25 years old and over	74 425	31 052	13 552	142	12 629	17 050
Elementary:	0 to 7 years	5 274	1 913	45	1 920	2 723
8 years	4 861	1 743	695	26	1 367	1 030
High school:	1 to 3 years	7 904	3 708	31	1 000	1 487
4 years	24 818	10 902	4 784	29	3 533	5 570
College:	1 to 3 years	5 372	2 381	6	2 559	3 159
4 or more years	11 490	4 053	2 101	5	2 250	3 081
INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	53 368	20 787	9 339	82	9 619	13 541
Agriculture	7 542	3 413	1 080	1	1 110	1 938
Forestry and fisheries	190	110	12	—	45	23
Mining	50	14	8	—	12	18
Construction	5 113	2 129	762	—	1 007	1 215
Manufacturing	4 779	2 157	696	8	632	1 286
Transportation	2 387	764	534	2	510	577
Communications and other public utilities	1 100	266	194	—	361	279
Wholesale trade	1 401	638	284	7	210	262
Retail trade	8 326	3 220	1 553	4	1 469	2 080
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 052	1 144	491	—	572	845
Business and repair services	1 517	564	309	—	285	359
Personal services	6 266	2 193	643	2	1 323	2 105
Entertainment and recreation services	779	320	196	5	86	172
Professional and related services	7 111	2 775	1 375	6	1 308	1 647
Health services	1 909	702	341	4	363	499
Educational services	3 315	1 396	674	—	593	652
Public administration	3 755	1 080	1 202	47	689	737

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS**

	The State	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Mau
Persons 16 years and over	94 691	37 853	19 860	144	15 653	21 181
Labor force.....	59 889	22 656	12 922	82	10 107	14 122
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	63.2	59.9	65.1	56.9	64.6	66.7
Employed.....	53 368	20 787	9 339	82	9 619	13 541
Unemployed.....	3 305	1 775	632	—	317	581
Percent of civilian labor force.....	5.8	7.9	6.3	—	3.2	4.1
Female, 16 years and over	44 905	18 237	8 986	56	7 434	10 192
Labor force.....	23 290	8 702	4 547	35	4 150	5 856
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	51.9	47.7	50.6	62.5	55.8	57.5
Employed.....	21 584	7 985	3 946	35	3 990	5 628
Unemployed.....	1 328	717	241	—	142	228
Percent of civilian labor force.....	5.8	8.2	5.8	—	3.4	3.9
Employed persons 16 years and over	53 368	20 787	9 339	82	9 619	13 541
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	9 532	3 269	1 697	15	1 874	2 677
Professional specialty occupations.....	4 799	1 664	898	8	1 003	1 226
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	11 939	4 501	2 285	15	2 202	2 856
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	5 862	2 194	1 226	14	1 034	1 394
Service occupations.....	10 068	3 433	1 848	17	2 005	2 765
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	6 898	3 263	994	8	915	1 718
Farm operators and managers.....	1 675	911	298	—	98	367
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	3 735	1 659	496	—	539	1 041
Related agricultural occupations.....	1 220	497	188	7	241	287
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	6 919	2 853	1 151	20	1 358	1 537
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	8 012	3 388	1 364	7	1 265	1 988
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	2 715	1 051	449	2	335	678
Employed females 16 years and over	21 584	7 985	3 946	35	3 990	5 628
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	4 238	1 532	807	6	873	1 020
Professional specialty occupations.....	2 550	890	466	6	600	588
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	8 114	3 049	1 549	11	1 497	2 008
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	4 670	1 746	922	10	842	1 150
Service occupations.....	5 773	2 092	912	17	1 174	1 584
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 657	637	341	1	142	536
Farm operators and managers.....	418	206	100	—	18	94
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	1 013	355	200	—	88	370
Related agricultural occupations.....	206	56	41	1	36	72
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	367	109	82	2	95	79
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	1 435	566	255	4	209	401
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	518	198	92	1	76	151
Employed persons 16 years and over	53 368	20 787	9 339	82	9 619	13 541
Private wage and salary workers.....	39 621	15 389	6 426	24	7 262	10 520
Government workers.....	8 706	3 047	2 178	51	1 591	1 839
Self-employed workers.....	4 660	2 211	628	7	711	1 103
Unpaid family workers.....	381	140	107	—	55	79
Male, employed in agriculture	5 613	2 640	735	1	933	1 304
Wage and salary workers.....	4 547	2 112	519	—	842	1 074
Self-employed workers.....	1 016	521	195	1	76	223
Unpaid family workers.....	50	7	21	—	15	7
Female, employed in agriculture	1 929	773	345	—	177	634
Wage and salary workers.....	1 443	575	218	—	146	504
Self-employed workers.....	373	178	83	—	27	85
Unpaid family workers.....	113	20	44	—	4	45
INCOME IN 1979						
Households	40 393	16 553	7 801	71	6 661	9 307
Less than \$5,000.....	4 354	2 079	692	34	578	971
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	3 427	1 383	874	5	517	648
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	3 217	1 284	839	8	385	701
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	6 423	2 804	1 330	12	1 036	1 241
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	5 731	2 554	923	3	955	1 296
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	4 990	2 135	879	4	861	1 111
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	6 303	2 182	1 162	2	1 280	1 677
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	3 615	1 263	780	3	641	928
\$50,000 or more.....	2 333	869	322	—	408	734
Median.....	\$17 228	\$16 380	\$15 779	\$5 750	\$19 193	\$19 078
Mean.....	\$21 200	\$19 783	\$19 654	\$9 375	\$22 732	\$24 008
Families	31 233	12 925	6 261	30	5 224	6 793
Median income.....	\$19 148	\$18 331	\$16 562	\$11 667	\$21 205	\$21 551
Mean income.....	\$22 858	\$21 704	\$20 351	\$13 773	\$24 469	\$26 167
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	16 835	5 768	4 317	86	2 311	4 333
Median income.....	\$6 332	\$5 722	\$5 920	\$4 833	\$7 419	\$7 480
Mean income.....	\$9 115	\$8 312	\$7 772	\$7 182	\$10 410	\$10 864
Per capita income	\$6 739	\$6 319	\$5 960	\$6 838	\$7 217	\$7 881
Households with farm self-employment income	2 498	1 400	384	1	204	509
Mean income.....	\$28 925	\$28 886	\$27 646	\$14 735	\$27 321	\$30 668
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$7 419	\$7 376	\$5 572	\$65	\$6 019	\$9 509
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:						
Less than 25.0 percent.....	1 318	744	218	1	101	254
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	400	287	32	—	68	13
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	236	127	26	—	11	72
75.0 percent or more.....	332	147	60	—	17	108
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Families	2 950	1 252	730	4	414	550
Percent below poverty level.....	9.4	9.7	11.7	13.3	7.9	8.1
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 107	381	335	—	129	262
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	4 698	1 996	838	38	633	1 193
Percent below poverty level.....	30.5	34.8	28.5	44.2	27.8	27.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	15 715	6 575	3 960	46	2 111	3 023
Percent below poverty level.....	12.4	12.7	15.4	31.9	10.0	10.5
Related children under 18 years.....	5 653	2 284	1 777	—	662	930
65 years and over.....	1 625	721	246	26	287	345

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	The State	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN						
Total persons	4 523	2 821	843	—	163	696
White	1 270	773	162	—	53	282
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	3 200	2 020	681	—	89	410
Spanish origin ¹	289	254	13	—	5	17
SEX AND AGE						
Total persons	4 523	2 821	843	—	163	696
Male	2 388	1 469	462	—	103	354
Female	2 135	1 352	381	—	60	342
Total persons	4 523	2 821	843	—	163	696
Under 5 years	221	126	14	—	20	61
5 to 9 years	296	204	43	—	11	38
10 to 14 years	398	221	65	—	22	90
15 to 19 years	335	212	102	—	—	21
20 to 24 years	306	182	80	—	7	37
25 to 29 years	295	192	54	—	14	35
30 to 34 years	304	166	60	—	16	62
35 to 39 years	213	94	32	—	11	76
40 to 44 years	178	124	44	—	—	10
45 to 49 years	273	206	26	—	14	27
50 to 54 years	372	268	63	—	10	31
55 to 59 years	388	258	60	—	11	59
60 to 64 years	299	172	66	—	4	57
65 to 69 years	157	80	27	—	—	50
70 to 74 years	214	142	45	—	17	10
75 to 79 years	130	81	34	—	—	15
80 to 84 years	83	50	28	—	—	5
85 years and over	61	43	—	—	6	12
Median	37.5	40.5	35.5	—	32.3	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
Total persons	4 523	2 821	843	—	163	696
In households	4 523	2 821	843	—	163	696
Family householder:	1 010	635	190	—	28	157
Male	126	103	—	—	11	12
Female	174	95	15	—	23	41
Nonfamily householder:	44	18	8	—	—	18
Male	1 059	670	200	—	32	157
Female	1 515	901	338	—	60	216
Other relatives	384	269	41	—	6	68
Nonrelatives	211	130	51	—	3	27
Persons per household	3.34	3.31	3.96	—	2.63	3.05
Persons per family	3.60	3.49	4.05	—	3.51	3.61
Persons under 18 years	1 140	689	188	—	53	210
Percent living with two parents	84.8	85.5	92.0	—	86.8	75.7
FERTILITY						
Women 15 to 24 years	284	162	82	—	7	33
Children ever born	28	—	12	—	—	16
Per 1,000 women	99	—	146	—	—	485
Women 25 to 34 years	320	184	58	—	17	61
Children ever born	452	325	36	—	32	59
Per 1,000 women	1 413	1 766	621	—	1 882	967
Women 35 to 44 years	179	110	36	—	5	28
Children ever born	557	293	90	—	15	159
Per 1,000 women	3 112	2 664	2 500	—	3 000	5 679
RESIDENCE IN 1975						
Persons 5 years and over	4 968	3 409	753	—	104	702
Same house	3 483	2 363	607	—	66	447
Different house in United States	1 453	1 014	146	—	38	255
Same county	970	681	79	—	38	172
Different county	483	333	67	—	—	83
Same State	271	188	—	—	—	83
Different State	212	145	67	—	—	—
Abroad	32	32	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Persons 25 years old and over	2 967	1 876	539	—	103	449
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	534	379	84	—	16	55
8 years	350	169	88	—	34	59
High school: 1 to 3 years	406	274	77	—	4	51
4 years	883	615	119	—	29	120
College: 1 to 3 years	457	258	85	—	13	101
4 or more years	337	181	86	—	7	63
INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 305	1 411	478	—	82	334
Agriculture	990	516	223	—	48	203
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	182	155	12	—	6	9
Manufacturing	68	46	7	—	7	8
Transportation	74	34	13	—	—	27
Communications and other public utilities	31	17	5	—	—	9
Wholesale trade	44	29	7	—	—	8
Retail trade	239	176	56	—	7	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	110	67	23	—	—	20
Business and repair services	40	38	2	—	—	—
Personal services	181	157	11	—	—	13
Entertainment and recreation services	20	20	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	189	117	46	—	7	19
Health services	26	15	4	—	—	7
Educational services	90	65	11	—	7	7
Public administration	137	39	73	—	7	18

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State Counties	The State	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS						
Persons 16 years and over	3 566	2 246	709	--	110	501
Labor force	2 400	1 484	496	--	86	334
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.3	66.1	70.0	--	78.2	66.7
Employed	2 305	1 411	478	--	82	334
Unemployed	89	73	12	--	4	--
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	4.9	2.4	--	4.7	--
Female, 16 years and over	1 727	1 088	326	--	48	265
Labor force	955	570	216	--	30	139
Percent of female, 16 years and over	55.3	52.4	66.3	--	62.5	52.5
Employed	915	530	216	--	30	139
Unemployed	40	40	--	--	--	--
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	7.0	--	--	--	--
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 305	1 411	478	--	82	334
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	220	151	40	--	7	22
Professional specialty occupations	121	69	27	--	7	18
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	413	223	118	--	12	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	208	122	53	--	7	24
Service occupations	244	195	34	--	--	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	967	505	223	--	35	204
Farm operators and managers	715	392	148	--	21	154
Farm occupations, except managerial	240	108	75	--	14	43
Related agricultural occupations	12	5	--	--	7	--
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	196	147	33	--	8	8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	265	190	30	--	20	25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	134	114	9	--	6	5
Employed females 16 years and over	915	530	216	--	30	139
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	117	77	11	--	7	22
Professional specialty occupations	68	38	5	--	7	18
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	282	161	75	--	12	34
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	181	118	38	--	7	18
Service occupations	138	120	18	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	309	137	100	--	4	68
Farm operators and managers	202	99	54	--	--	49
Farm occupations, except managerial	107	38	46	--	4	19
Related agricultural occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16	10	6	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	53	25	6	--	7	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	12	--	--	--	--
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 305	1 411	478	--	82	334
Private wage and salary workers	1 248	862	192	--	31	163
Government workers	277	133	92	--	20	32
Self-employed workers	696	392	148	--	27	129
Unpaid family workers	84	24	46	--	4	10
Male, employed in agriculture	666	375	123	--	39	129
Wage and salary workers	220	123	28	--	17	52
Self-employed workers	427	248	80	--	22	77
Unpaid family workers	19	4	15	--	--	--
Female, employed in agriculture	324	141	100	--	9	74
Wage and salary workers	81	34	23	--	--	24
Self-employed workers	185	94	46	--	5	40
Unpaid family workers	58	13	31	--	4	10
INCOME IN 1979						
Households	1 354	851	213	--	62	228
Less than \$5,000	117	75	7	--	10	25
\$5,000 to \$7,499	74	29	19	--	11	15
\$7,500 to \$9,999	106	78	8	--	--	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999	143	114	9	--	8	12
\$15,000 to \$19,999	215	172	6	--	18	19
\$20,000 to \$24,999	111	54	36	--	5	16
\$25,000 to \$34,999	257	138	58	--	--	61
\$35,000 to \$49,999	156	98	35	--	4	19
\$50,000 or more	175	93	35	--	6	41
Median	\$20 809	\$18 735	\$30 150	--	\$15 833	\$25 486
Mean	\$26 388	\$24 268	\$32 360	--	\$19 364	\$30 629
Families	1 136	738	190	--	39	169
Median income	\$25 000	\$20 972	\$31 399	--	\$19 063	\$26 719
Mean income	\$28 845	\$26 218	\$33 431	--	\$25 952	\$35 828
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	401	221	74	--	26	80
Median income	\$6 431	\$4 852	\$6 957	--	\$5 545	\$10 308
Mean income	\$7 410	\$5 921	\$7 542	--	\$7 247	\$11 457
Per capita income	\$7 886	\$7 197	\$8 149	--	\$7 622	\$10 423
Households with farm self-employment income	845	541	141	--	35	128
Mean income	\$28 206	\$27 472	\$25 604	--	\$21 900	\$35 897
Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 974	\$8 723	\$8 608	--	\$4 370	\$18 303
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:						
Less than 25.0 percent	339	235	61	--	18	25
25.0 to 49.9 percent	185	148	23	--	6	8
50.0 to 74.9 percent	99	65	11	--	--	23
75.0 percent or more	175	74	33	--	11	57
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Families	107	71	18	--	6	12
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.6	9.5	--	15.4	7.1
Female householder, no husband present	28	22	--	--	6	--
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	120	73	15	--	7	25
Percent below poverty level	29.9	33.0	20.3	--	26.9	31.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	521	351	79	--	20	71
Percent below poverty level	11.6	12.5	9.4	--	12.3	10.3
Related children under 18 years	188	136	25	--	7	20
65 years and over	63	27	26	--	--	10

Table 192. **Social Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

Table 193. **Economic Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

(The above table(s) were omitted because there were no qualifying areas)

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's**

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	Urban						Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total				Places of 1,000 to 2,500
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Total persons (number)	964 691	834 723	688 119	430 779	257 340	58 489	88 115	129 968	31 731	4 523	762 565	202 126
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	955 827	827 945	682 764	427 442	255 322	58 158	87 023	127 882	31 530	4 479	756 508	199 319
Percent of total	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.4	98.8	98.4	99.4	99.0	99.2	98.6
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	401 647	348 463	291 773	178 562	113 211	20 680	36 010	53 184	12 120	1 990	324 755	76 892
Percent of total	41.6	41.7	42.4	41.5	44.0	35.4	40.9	40.9	38.2	44.0	42.6	38.0
Total persons (number)	964 691	834 723	688 119	430 779	257 340	58 489	88 115	129 968	31 731	4 523	762 565	202 126
Relationship	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.8
Sex	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5	0.8	1.2
Age	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.4
Race	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.3
Origin	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
Place of birth	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.2	4.7	2.7	2.9	3.8	4.0
Persons in rural areas (number)	129 968	-	-	-	-	-	-	129 968	31 731	4 523	27 459	102 509
Farm residence	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	1.1	16.3	2.7	4.0
Persons in households (number)	925 135	797 859	653 985	419 503	234 482	57 180	86 694	127 276	31 372	4 523	725 847	199 288
Relationship	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.8
Persons in group quarters (number)	39 556	36 864	34 134	11 276	22 858	1 309	1 421	2 692	359	-	36 718	2 838
Type of group quarters	5.7	5.1	4.8	9.8	2.4	10.2	7.6	13.1	29.2	-	4.8	17.1
Foreign born persons (number)	137 016	121 009	104 253	71 773	32 480	6 085	10 671	16 007	4 589	446	113 211	23 805
Citizenship	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.1	6.0	4.4	4.9	5.9	4.8	9.2	5.5	5.0
Year of immigration	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.3	7.5	5.7	7.3	7.8	7.6	4.7	6.7	7.0
Persons 5 years and over (number)	887 707	769 602	636 593	403 302	233 291	53 717	79 292	118 105	29 014	4 302	703 058	184 649
Language spoken at home	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.5	3.7	5.0	7.1	5.8	5.4	5.2	6.0
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	228 955	200 649	168 630	117 751	50 879	14 247	17 772	28 306	8 309	1 415	183 811	45 144
Language	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	7.0	5.0	6.7	7.4	6.3	2.9	6.5	6.6
Ability to speak English	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.5	8.0	9.1	8.7	12.1	6.3	8.5
Residence in 1975	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.6	8.9	5.0	9.3	8.5	7.2	6.4	8.4	7.1
Persons 21 years and over (number)	631 701	547 864	457 030	303 740	153 290	38 234	52 600	83 837	20 944	3 185	499 428	132 273
Armed Forces status in 1975	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.9	2.5	4.9	4.9	3.9	3.1	5.2	4.1
College attendance in 1975	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.3	3.4	5.3	5.5	3.8	3.7	5.9	4.9
Work status in 1975	6.7	6.8	7.2	5.9	10.0	3.1	6.0	5.5	3.8	3.8	7.2	4.5
Women 15 years and over (number)	360 707	314 732	261 094	177 342	83 752	22 734	30 904	45 975	11 597	1 739	285 920	74 787
Children ever born	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.5	9.2	8.4	7.1	7.3	5.6	7.4
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	230 461	201 734	167 412	106 129	61 283	13 095	21 227	28 727	6 826	783	185 550	44 911
Children ever born	6.8	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.2	6.4	11.7	9.5	7.9	12.1	6.3	8.7
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	358 341	311 694	259 374	154 346	105 028	19 985	32 335	46 647	11 167	1 407	286 767	71 574
Times married	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2	6.1	7.1	7.5	9.2	4.9	6.2
Date of first marriage	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.0	7.5	8.5	8.6	7.0	11.0	8.3	8.5
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	82 884	71 984	60 495	39 882	20 613	4 210	7 279	10 900	2 382	263	66 218	16 666
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.8	9.5	9.4	10.3	6.5	8.3
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	917 022	794 317	656 208	413 659	242 549	55 462	82 647	122 705	30 002	4 387	725 634	191 388
School enrollment	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	3.9	3.7	4.6	5.2
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	266 181	233 441	190 740	114 936	75 804	16 003	26 698	32 740	7 703	1 021	214 345	51 836
Year of school	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	6.0	5.7	7.5	4.5	6.0	5.2	6.6
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	549 648	477 053	393 246	227 591	165 655	30 578	53 229	72 595	16 863	2 019	440 871	108 777
School enrollment	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.6	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.1
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	547 608	473 183	393 276	267 399	125 877	34 183	45 724	74 425	18 771	2 967	428 566	119 042
Highest year of school attended	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.3
Finished highest year	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	5.4	7.9	7.9	6.2
Persons 15 years and over (number)	739 649	642 736	535 621	347 211	188 410	44 624	62 491	96 913	24 035	3 608	587 665	151 984
Marital status	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.0
Income in 1979	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.5	6.1	9.2	9.9	5.8	9.3	8.8	8.7
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	64 672	55 151	46 742	30 714	16 028	2 690	5 719	9 521	1 379	335	51 508	13 164
Percent of income allocated:												
None	17.7	17.8	17.1	17.2	16.8	15.1	24.9	17.1	15.4	9.0	18.1	16.1
0.1 to 9.9 percent	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.5	3.4	1.8
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.8
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	0.6	11.0	2.1	2.3
50.0 to 99.9 percent	6.0	6.3	6.5	7.2	5.2	7.1	3.7	4.7	7.8	-	6.3	4.8
100 percent	69.2	68.4	68.6	66.8	72.1	69.1	66.3	73.7	70.4	75.5	68.2	73.2
Persons 16 years and over (number)	723 479	628 788	524 293	340 469	183 824	43 583	60 912	94 691	23 481	3 566	574 903	148 576
Labor force status	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	4.3	4.6	3.1	2.0	2.7	4.0
Work status in 1979	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	2.1	4.5	5.1	2.7	2.4	3.7	4.3
Unemployment in 1979	14.8	15.0	15.5	15.3	15.9	10.4	14.3	13.0	10.3	10.6	15.5	11.8
Veteran status	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.6	4.6	4.8	3.7	2.5	3.7	4.2
Male	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	4.5	4.7	3.0	2.2	3.9	4.2
Female	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	2.7	2.5	4.6	4.9	4.4	2.8	3.5	4.3
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	399 901	348 483	287 963	202 454	85 509	25 326	35 194	51 418	13 125	2 232	312 115	87 786
Hours worked	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.1	4.2	7.6	7.5	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.4
Workers 16 years and over (number)	457 717	403 125	340 879	214 336	126 543	25 440	36 806	54 592	13 704	2 238	369 523	88 194
Means of transportation to work	6.4	6.4	6.8	4.7	10.4	2.6	5.5	6.0	3.7	6.6	6.7	5.0
Carpooling arrangements	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.5	2.8	5.5	5.7	3.2	9.5	5.4	4.7
Private vehicle occupancy	7.0	6.9	7.0	5.8	8.9	5.2	7.3	7.2	4.6	5.6	7.1	6.6
Travel time to work	10.2	10.2	10.6	8.6	13.8	7.0	9.4	10.1	6.5	22.4	10.5	9.0

Table C-1. **Percent of Allocation: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's**

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	Urban						Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total				Places of 1,000 to 2,500
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number).....	415 181	361 813	298 946	210 147	88 799	26 283	36 584	53 368	13 689	2 305	324 113	91 048
Industry.....	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	3.7	7.0	6.5	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.7
Occupation.....	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.3	7.4	6.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	6.2
Class of worker.....	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.3	7.6	7.0	4.9	5.3	5.5	6.2
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number).....	644 993	562 959	470 913	297 605	173 308	37 066	54 980	82 034	19 769	2 921	517 509	127 484
Work disability status.....	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	2.5	4.1	4.6	2.8	2.8	4.0	3.8
Work prevention.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1
Public transportation disability status.....	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.8	3.5	5.0	5.4	3.4	4.3	6.0	4.7
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number).....	72 917	60 877	49 311	40 061	9 250	5 872	5 694	12 040	3 595	645	53 019	19 898
Public transportation disability status.....	8.3	8.8	10.0	10.4	8.3	4.4	3.5	5.7	4.0	4.5	9.6	4.9
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number).....	523 269	458 193	386 064	245 906	140 158	29 694	42 435	65 076	16 425	2 648	420 055	103 214
Weeks worked.....	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.5	10.3	6.4	8.4	8.7	5.9	8.2	9.2	7.8
Usual hours worked per week.....	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.5	10.8	6.6	8.9	9.3	6.5	9.3	9.4	7.9
Households (number).....	294 934	254 541	211 196	146 235	64 961	18 399	24 946	40 393	10 320	1 354	230 931	64 003
Income in 1979.....	14.0	13.9	14.2	14.7	13.0	9.8	14.1	14.9	9.1	20.0	14.3	12.9
Wage or salary income.....	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.3	9.2	6.6	9.6	10.9	6.2	17.1	10.0	9.3
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.6	7.1	5.4	8.1	9.0	5.6	8.1	8.7	7.8
Farm self-employment income.....	10.4	10.3	10.6	11.0	9.6	7.0	9.9	11.2	6.7	16.5	10.6	9.7
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.2	9.0	6.6	11.1	11.0	6.4	9.0	10.0	9.5
Social Security income.....	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.8	9.7	7.5	11.5	11.7	7.0	10.3	10.6	10.2
Public assistance income.....	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.1	9.8	7.9	11.7	11.9	7.2	10.3	10.9	10.5
All other income.....	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.7	9.4	7.7	11.6	11.5	7.0	10.3	10.5	10.2
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....	41 155	35 170	29 876	21 424	8 452	1 782	3 512	5 985	935	264	32 908	8 247
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	15.9	16.5	16.1	15.6	17.3	13.6	21.4	12.9	13.0	9.5	16.9	12.3
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.3	14.4	13.1	11.5	12.2	13.8	24.2	12.6	12.9
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	11.8	12.2	12.2	11.5	14.2	13.9	11.5	8.9	11.9	8.7	12.2	10.0
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	13.4	13.9	14.0	13.5	15.3	16.5	11.2	10.8	11.1	21.6	13.7	12.4
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.1	19.2	21.8	17.1	16.6	18.6	10.2	18.4	17.7
100 percent.....	28.0	26.2	26.3	29.0	19.6	21.1	27.3	38.6	31.6	25.8	26.3	34.7
Families (number).....	227 974	196 741	162 128	103 977	58 151	14 369	20 244	31 233	7 942	1 136	178 516	49 438
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.8	12.4	9.8	14.5	14.6	8.8	19.3	14.1	12.9
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number).....	136 692	119 857	103 753	68 960	34 793	6 480	9 624	16 835	4 046	401	112 303	24 389
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	12.9	12.9	13.4	12.1	16.1	7.5	10.6	12.6	8.7	14.7	13.2	11.8

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
SEX				
Total persons	964 691	956 395	100.0	100.0
Male	494 972	491 310	51.3	51.4
Female	469 719	465 085	48.7	48.6
RACE				
Total persons	964 691	947 372	100.0	100.0
White	331 925	326 128	34.4	34.4
Black	17 687	17 437	1.8	1.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	2 976	2 854	0.3	0.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	590 659	580 016	61.2	61.2
Race, n.e.c.	21 444	20 937	2.2	2.2
ORIGIN				
Total persons	964 691	947 502	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	71 399	70 834	7.4	7.5
Mexican	9 126	8 983	0.9	0.9
Puerto Rican	20 083	19 876	2.1	2.1
Cuban	457	457	—	—
Other Spanish	41 733	41 518	4.3	4.4
Not of Spanish origin	893 292	876 668	92.6	92.5
AGE				
Total persons	964 691	948 644	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	76 984	76 230	8.0	8.0
5 to 9 years	73 311	71 988	7.6	7.6
10 to 14 years	74 747	73 583	7.7	7.8
15 to 19 years	86 054	84 812	8.9	8.9
20 to 24 years	105 987	104 032	11.0	11.0
25 to 29 years	95 453	93 552	9.9	9.9
30 to 34 years	84 781	83 263	8.8	8.8
35 to 39 years	65 309	64 207	6.8	6.8
40 to 44 years	46 740	46 043	4.8	4.9
45 to 49 years	43 486	42 941	4.5	4.5
50 to 54 years	49 611	48 953	5.1	5.2
55 to 59 years	48 155	47 298	5.0	5.0
60 to 64 years	38 108	37 407	4.0	3.9
65 to 69 years	28 653	28 107	3.0	3.0
70 to 74 years	20 524	20 095	2.1	2.1
75 to 79 years	13 649	13 338	1.4	1.4
80 to 84 years	7 607	7 420	0.8	0.8
85 years and over	5 532	5 375	0.6	0.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
Total persons	964 691	952 999	100.0	100.0
In households	925 135	915 033	95.9	96.0
Family householder	227 974	227 545	23.6	23.9
Nonfamily householder	66 960	66 715	6.9	7.0
Spouse	188 239	186 276	19.5	19.5
Child	331 878	328 498	34.4	34.5
Other relatives	71 154	68 160	7.4	7.2
Nonrelatives	38 930	37 839	4.0	4.0
In group quarters	39 556	37 966	4.1	4.0
FARM RESIDENCE				
Persons in rural areas	129 968	125 114	100.0	100.0
Farm	4 523	3 785	3.5	3.0
Nonfarm	125 445	121 329	96.5	97.0
FERTILITY				
Women 15 to 44 years	230 461	214 886	100.0	100.0
No children ever born	111 206	99 665	48.3	46.4
1 child	35 894	34 468	15.6	16.0
2 children	41 200	40 015	17.9	18.6
3 children	22 459	21 883	9.7	10.2
4 children	10 835	10 443	4.7	4.9
5 children	4 824	4 625	2.1	2.2
6 children	2 296	2 163	1.0	1.0
7 or more children	1 747	1 624	0.8	0.8
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP				
Total persons	964 691	924 226	100.0	100.0
Native	827 675	797 262	85.8	86.3
Foreign born	137 016	126 964	14.2	13.7
Naturalized citizen	62 287	57 292	6.5	6.2
Not a citizen	74 729	69 672	7.7	7.5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Persons 5 years and over	887 707	840 352	100.0	100.0
Speak only English at home	658 752	621 739	74.2	74.0
Speak a language other than English at home	228 955	218 613	25.8	26.0
Speak English very well	110 338	98 591	12.4	11.7
Speak English well	74 946	68 761	8.4	8.2
Speak English not well or not at all	43 671	40 279	4.9	4.8

The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	964 691	927 895	100.0	100.0
Native	827 675	797 613	85.8	86.0
Born in State of residence	557 990	539 110	57.8	58.1
Born in different State	248 752	238 620	25.8	25.7
Northeast	46 698	44 922	4.8	4.8
North Central	60 236	57 764	6.2	6.2
South	58 189	55 782	6.0	6.0
West	83 629	80 152	8.7	8.6
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	20 933	19 883	2.2	2.1
Foreign born	137 016	130 282	14.2	14.0
RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Persons 5 years and over	888 056	816 191	100.0	100.0
Same house	438 009	422 203	49.3	51.7
Different house in United States	397 792	346 988	44.8	42.5
Same county	223 395	197 057	25.2	24.1
Different county	174 397	149 931	19.6	18.4
Same State	24 478	21 209	2.8	2.6
Different State	149 919	128 722	16.9	15.8
Northeast	19 348	15 394	2.2	1.9
North Central	23 587	20 297	2.7	2.5
South	43 237	37 363	4.9	4.6
West	63 747	55 668	7.2	6.8
Abroad	52 255	47 000	5.9	5.8
ACTIVITY IN 1975				
Persons 21 years and over	631 701	600 245	100.0	100.0
In Armed Forces in 1975	28 884	27 552	4.6	4.6
Not in Armed Forces in 1975	602 817	572 693	95.4	95.4
Persons 21 years and over	631 701	595 950	100.0	100.0
Attending college in 1975	56 666	53 585	9.0	9.0
Not attending college in 1975	575 035	542 365	91.0	91.0
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	457 717	428 535	100.0	100.0
Private vehicle	359 207	340 738	78.5	79.5
Drive alone	253 168	240 695	55.3	56.2
Carpool	106 039	100 043	23.2	23.3
Public transportation	38 100	35 704	8.3	8.3
Bus or streetcar	37 362	35 023	8.2	8.2
Subway or elevated train	32	26	—	—
Railroad	6	6	—	—
Taxicab	700	649	0.2	0.2
Bicycle	5 021	4 364	1.1	1.0
Motorcycle	2 979	2 723	0.7	0.6
Walked only	37 112	31 651	8.1	7.4
Other means	6 445	5 269	1.4	1.2
Worked at home	8 853	8 086	1.9	1.9
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	448 492	402 620	100.0	100.0
Less than 10 minutes	76 444	64 483	17.0	16.0
10 to 19 minutes	145 010	130 732	32.3	32.5
20 to 29 minutes	89 345	81 957	19.9	20.4
30 to 44 minutes	87 941	79 788	19.6	19.8
45 or more minutes	49 752	45 660	11.1	11.3
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	266 181	251 604	100.0	100.0
Nursery school	12 808	10 873	4.8	4.3
Kindergarten	14 289	13 290	5.4	5.3
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	118 991	112 829	44.7	44.8
High school (1 to 4 years)	65 609	61 994	24.6	24.6
College	54 484	52 618	20.5	20.9
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Persons 25 years old and over	547 608	503 885	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	28 969	26 786	5.3	5.3
5 to 7 years	32 726	29 872	6.0	5.9
8 years	26 850	24 762	4.9	4.9
High school: 1 to 3 years	54 793	49 787	10.0	9.9
4 years	192 042	179 889	35.1	35.7
College: 1 to 3 years	100 813	89 829	18.4	17.8
4 years	59 343	55 440	10.8	11.0
5 or more years	52 072	47 520	9.5	9.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	723 479	701 930	100.0	100.0
Labor force	494 223	480 508	68.3	68.5
Armed Forces	58 443	57 230	8.1	8.2
Civilian labor force	435 780	423 278	60.2	60.3
Employed	415 181	403 393	57.4	57.5
Unemployed	20 599	19 885	2.8	2.8
Not in labor force	229 256	221 422	31.7	31.5

Table C-2. **Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

The State**CLASS OF WORKER**

	Number	Percent distribution	After allocation	Before allocation
Employed persons 16 years and over	415 181	391 566	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	300 315	281 920	72.3	72.0
Government workers	90 401	86 274	21.8	22.0
Self-employed workers	22 965	21 988	5.5	5.6
Unpaid family workers	1 500	1 384	0.4	0.4

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over	415 181	392 501	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	97 606	93 213	23.5	23.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	48 671	46 452	11.7	11.8
Professional specialty occupations	48 935	46 761	11.8	11.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	132 651	125 698	32.0	32.0
Technicians and related support occupations	11 982	11 396	2.9	2.9
Sales occupations	47 475	44 864	11.4	11.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	73 194	69 438	17.6	17.7
Service occupations	74 149	69 612	17.9	17.7
Private household occupations	1 547	1 435	0.4	0.4
Protective service occupations	7 578	7 086	1.8	1.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	65 024	61 091	15.7	15.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14 154	13 100	3.4	3.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	48 198	45 602	11.6	11.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	48 423	45 276	11.7	11.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14 000	13 116	3.4	3.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	16 430	15 386	4.0	3.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17 993	16 774	4.3	4.3

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	415 181	392 830	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	13 742	12 800	3.3	3.3
Forestry and fisheries	818	783	0.2	0.2
Mining	233	204	0.1	0.1
Construction	29 888	28 459	7.2	7.2
Manufacturing	32 914	31 062	7.9	7.9
Non-durable goods	21 234	20 039	5.1	5.1
Durable goods	11 680	11 023	2.8	2.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	36 478	34 613	8.8	8.8
Wholesale trade	16 089	15 369	3.9	3.9
Retail trade	82 453	77 652	19.9	19.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31 648	29 957	7.6	7.6
Services	129 845	122 607	31.2	31.2
Business services	11 031	10 264	2.7	2.6
Repair services	6 801	6 302	1.6	1.6
Personal services	31 288	29 530	7.5	7.5
Entertainment and recreation services	6 862	6 339	1.7	1.6
Professional and related services	73 363	70 142	17.7	17.9
Public administration	41 573	39 324	10.0	10.0

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Persons 16 years and over	723 479	695 586	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1979	523 269	503 769	72.3	72.4
50 to 52 weeks	335 829	306 287	46.4	44.0
27 to 49 weeks	105 127	96 501	14.5	13.9
1 to 26 weeks	82 313	74 024	11.4	10.6
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	415 384	377 920	57.4	54.3
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	107 885	97 594	14.9	14.0
Did not work in 1979	200 210	191 817	27.7	27.6
Persons 16 years and over	723 479	616 701	100.0	100.0
With unemployment in 1979	80 254	66 287	11.1	10.7
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	27 767	22 829	3.8	3.7
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	25 423	21 126	3.5	3.4
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	27 064	22 332	3.7	3.6
No unemployment in 1979	643 225	550 414	88.9	89.3

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

Persons 16 to 64 years	644 993	619 214	100.0	100.0
With a work disability	38 181	34 932	5.9	6.0
Prevented from working	16 455	15 976	2.6	2.6
No work disability	606 812	584 282	94.1	94.0
With a public transportation disability	7 700	7 243	1.2	1.2
No public transportation disability	637 293	600 893	98.8	97.0
Persons 65 years and over	72 917	66 850	100.0	100.0
With a public transportation disability	8 503	7 874	11.7	11.8
No public transportation disability	64 414	58 976	88.3	88.2

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

Male, 16 years and over	316 651	304 178	100.0	100.0
Veteran	98 633	95 301	31.1	31.3
Nonveteran	218 018	208 877	68.9	68.7
Female, 16 years and over	348 385	335 660	100.0	100.0
Veteran	5 141	5 026	1.5	1.5
Nonveteran	343 244	330 634	98.5	98.5

The State**INCOME IN 1979**

Households	294 934	253 578	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	24 433	21 227	8.3	8.4
\$5,000 to \$7,999	18 775	16 530	6.4	6.5
\$7,500 to \$9,999	21 209	18 362	7.2	7.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41 604	36 388	14.1	14.3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	37 836	32 873	12.8	13.0
\$20,000 to \$24,999	34 842	30 120	11.8	11.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	52 585	45 039	17.8	17.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39 955	33 908	13.5	13.4
\$50,000 or more	23 695	19 131	8.0	7.5
Median	\$20 473	\$20 213	...	...
Mean	\$24 519	\$24 085	...	...
Families	227 974	196 411	...	...
Median income	\$22 750	\$22 561	...	...
Mean income	\$26 629	\$26 264	...	...
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	136 692	119 115	...	...
Median income	\$7 097	\$7 153	...	...
Mean income	\$9 947	\$9 920	...	...
Persons 15 years and over	739 649	674 652	100.0	100.0
Without income	107 221	98 576	14.5	14.6
With income	632 428	576 076	85.5	85.4
\$1 to \$1,999 or less	76 822	69 189	10.4	10.3
\$2,000 to \$2,999	36 848	33 106	5.0	4.9
\$3,000 to \$4,999	68 475	61 612	9.3	9.1
\$5,000 to \$7,999	108 116	97 021	14.6	14.4
\$8,000 to \$9,999	62 145	57 117	8.4	8.5
\$10,000 to \$11,999	50 815	46 761	6.9	6.9
\$12,000 to \$14,999	58 183	54 290	7.9	8.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	112 474	103 650	15.2	15.4
\$25,000 to \$49,999	49 234	45 014	6.7	6.7
\$50,000 or more	9 316	8 316	1.3	1.2
Median	\$8 789	\$8 893	...	...
Mean	\$11 806	\$11 816	...	...
Male, 15 years and over	378 942	343 637	100.0	100.0
Without income	29 106	25 864	7.7	7.5
With income	349 836	317 773	92.3	92.5
Median income	\$11 505	\$11 735	...	...
Female, 15 years and over	360 707	331 015	100.0	100.0
Without income	78 115	72 712	21.7	22.0
With income	282 592	258 303	78.3	78.0
Median income	\$6 581	\$6 624	...	...

INCOME TYPE IN 1979

Households	294 934	264 127	100.0	100.0
Without earnings	35 383	34 060	12.0	12.9
With earnings	259 551	230 067	88.0	87.1
Mean earnings	\$23 274	\$23 088	...	...
Without wage or salary income	42 814	40 672	14.5	15.4
With wage or salary income	252 120	225 241	85.5	85.3
Mean wage or salary income	\$22 139	\$22 024	...	...
Without nonfarm self-employment income	263 284	243 469	89.3	92.2
With nonfarm self-employment income	31 650	27 687	10.7	10.5
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$13 556	\$13 479	...	...
Without farm self-employment income	289 993	260 173	98.3	98.5
With farm self-employment income	4 941	4 078	1.7	1.5
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 067	\$6 238	...	...
Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	151 726	138 959	51.4	52.6
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	143 208	126 882	48.6	48.0
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$3 336	\$3 333	...	...
Without Social Security income	233 461	210 181	79.2	79.6
With Social Security income	61 473	53 713	20.8	20.3
Mean Social Security income	\$4 016	\$4 062	...	...
Without public assistance income	249 008	241 194	91.2	91.3
With public assistance income	25 926	21 944	8.8	8.3
Mean public assistance income	\$3 161	\$3 155	...	...
Without all other income	223 151	201 367	75.7	76.2
With all other income	71 783	62 787	24.3	23.8
Mean all other income	\$5 351	\$5 334	...	...

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	17 700	15 113	100.0	100.0
With Social Security income	2 355	1 936	13.3	12.8
With public assistance income	6 470	5 692	36.6	37.7
Householder worked in 1979	8 656	7 247	48.9	48.0
With related children under 18 years	14 545	12 446	82.2	82.4
Female householder, no husband present	7 985	6 983	45.1	46.2
Householder 65 years and over	1 673	1 435	9.5	9.5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	24 775	21 700	100.0	100.0
With Social Security income	5 155	4 549	20.8	21.0
With public assistance income	3 143	2 767	12.7	12.8
Worked in 1979	11 333	9 791	45.7	45.1
65 years and over	4 927	4 391	19.9	20.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	91 618	84 615	100.0	100.0
Related children under 18 years	35 103	29 499	38.3	34.9
65 years and over	7 654	7 330	8.4	8.7

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties

The State

URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE

Urban

Inside urbanized areas

Central cities

Urban fringe

Outside urbanized areas

Places of 10,000 or more

Places of 2,500 to 10,000

Rural

Places of 1,000 to 2,500

Other rural

Rural farm

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's

Inside SMSA's

Urban

Central cities

Not in central cities

Rural

Outside SMSA's

Urban

Rural

SMSA's

Honolulu, Hawaii

Urban

Rural

URBANIZED AREAS

Honolulu, Hawaii

Kailua-Kaneohe, Hawaii

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE

Abulmanu (CDP)

Aiea (CDP)

Ewa (CDP)

Ewa Beach (CDP)

Hanamaulu (CDP)

Hauula (CDP)

Heela (CDP)

Hickam Housing (CDP)

Hilo (CDP)

Honolulu (CDP)

Iroquois Point (CDP)

Kahului (CDP)

Kahului (CDP)

Kailua (CDP), Hawaii County

Kailua (CDP), Honolulu County

Kalaheo (CDP)

Kaneohe (CDP)

Kapaa (CDP)

Kekaha (CDP)

Kihei (CDP)

Lahaina (CDP)

Lale (CDP)

Lihue (CDP)

Maui (CDP)

Makaha (CDP)

Makakilo City (CDP)

Makawao (CDP)

Maunawili (CDP)

Milliani Town (CDP)

Mokapu (CDP)

Nanakuli (CDP)

Pearl City (CDP)

Pukalani (CDP)

Schofield Barracks (CDP)

Waikaloa (CDP)

Waialae (CDP)

Waipahu (CDP)

Waipio Acres (CDP)

COUNTIES

Hawaii

Honolulu

Kauai

Maui

Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979		Households—Income in 1979	
2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em-ployed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked				
99.1	41.6	1.7	3.8	5.3	8.1	4.7	2.9	3.0	14.8	5.5	8.9	8.8	14.0		
99.2	41.7	1.7	3.7	5.1	8.0	4.6	2.7	2.7	15.0	5.3	8.9	8.6	13.9		
99.2	42.4	1.8	3.7	5.2	8.1	4.5	2.7	2.6	15.5	5.1	9.2	8.8	14.2		
99.2	41.5	1.9	3.5	5.0	7.6	4.3	2.8	2.9	15.3	5.2	8.5	8.9	14.7		
99.2	44.0	1.7	4.0	5.5	8.9	4.7	2.3	2.2	15.9	4.9	10.3	8.5	13.0		
99.0	38.7	1.0	3.8	4.5	7.6	5.2	3.0	3.3	12.7	6.1	7.5	7.9	12.3		
99.4	35.4	1.2	3.2	3.7	5.0	5.2	2.6	1.7	10.4	4.3	6.4	6.1	9.8		
98.8	40.9	0.9	4.2	5.0	9.3	5.3	3.2	4.3	14.3	7.4	8.4	9.2	14.1		
98.4	40.9	1.5	4.7	7.1	8.5	5.5	3.9	4.6	13.0	6.8	8.7	9.9	14.9		
99.4	38.2	1.5	2.7	5.8	7.2	3.9	2.9	3.1	10.3	4.8	5.9	5.8	9.1		
98.1	41.8	1.5	5.3	7.5	9.0	6.1	4.2	5.1	13.9	7.5	9.7	11.2	16.8		
99.0	44.0	2.7	2.9	5.4	6.4	3.7	2.9	2.0	10.6	5.1	8.2	9.3	20.0		
99.2	42.6	1.7	3.8	5.2	8.4	4.6	2.8	2.7	15.5	5.3	9.2	8.8	14.3		
99.2	42.5	1.8	3.7	5.1	8.3	4.5	2.7	2.7	15.6	5.2	9.2	8.8	14.3		
99.2	42.1	2.0	3.5	5.1	7.8	4.5	3.0	2.9	15.5	5.3	8.7	9.0	14.6		
99.3	42.9	1.5	3.9	5.1	8.8	4.6	2.3	2.4	15.6	5.1	9.7	8.6	14.0		
98.9	44.5	0.9	5.0	6.1	10.2	6.4	4.7	3.0	14.2	6.7	9.5	8.8	14.5		
98.6	38.0	1.4	4.0	6.0	7.1	5.2	3.3	4.0	11.8	6.2	7.6	8.7	12.9		
99.0	36.1	1.1	3.5	4.6	6.0	5.1	2.9	2.9	11.0	5.6	6.7	7.2	10.9		
98.3	40.0	1.6	4.6	7.3	8.1	5.3	3.7	5.1	12.7	6.8	8.5	10.2	15.0		
99.2	42.6	1.7	3.8	5.2	8.4	4.6	2.8	2.7	15.5	5.3	9.2	8.8	14.3		
99.2	42.5	1.8	3.7	5.1	8.3	4.5	2.7	2.7	15.6	5.2	9.2	8.8	14.3		
98.9	44.5	0.9	5.0	6.1	10.2	6.4	4.7	3.0	14.2	6.7	9.5	8.8	14.5		
99.2	42.3	1.8	3.6	5.1	8.2	4.5	2.8	2.7	15.6	5.1	9.2	8.7	13.9		
99.5	43.1	1.8	4.1	5.4	7.8	4.3	2.1	2.4	14.9	4.8	9.1	9.4	16.2		
99.2	58.0	1.0	11.9	14.2	9.5	5.9	4.2	3.7	11.1	5.3	5.9	6.7	10.5		
99.2	41.4	1.6	3.8	5.1	7.7	4.0	2.3	2.6	16.2	4.7	8.5	8.5	14.9		
99.5	39.8	1.4	3.5	2.7	5.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	11.1	1.7	1.7	6.5	18.3		
99.4	44.9	1.8	2.7	5.0	11.2	4.8	2.2	2.7	15.2	7.7	7.6	7.7	16.8		
99.6	39.4	0.2	1.8	2.0	3.3	4.0	1.5	2.2	7.0	3.2	6.0	4.8	10.6		
100.0	42.6	0.7	5.3	7.5	8.4	5.6	2.8	4.1	13.5	9.4	13.8	10.1	14.8		
99.7	38.1	0.6	4.1	1.8	3.1	4.1	1.2	1.7	14.8	2.7	9.8	8.7	19.6		
100.0	44.5	2.6	1.7	0.6	4.4	3.8	—	0.6	7.1	4.7	5.1	1.9	3.8		
99.4	28.0	1.1	1.9	2.7	4.5	3.9	1.8	1.3	8.0	3.1	5.8	3.9	6.3		
99.2	42.1	2.0	3.5	5.1	7.8	4.5	3.0	2.9	15.5	5.3	8.7	9.0	14.6		
100.0	37.8	0.1	1.2	3.5	10.6	2.0	1.3	1.5	13.7	7.1	9.9	3.8	7.0		
100.0	59.3	3.0	3.0	3.3	4.6	8.2	3.4	2.8	11.7	7.7	7.9	8.2	14.2		
99.3	48.4	1.3	6.6	4.3	5.5	8.8	5.1	3.0	16.4	7.1	7.1	9.6	17.7		
99.1	33.2	1.5	2.0	5.4	5.9	5.7	3.4	2.2	6.7	5.5	4.3	5.5	9.4		
99.5	38.4	1.5	2.9	4.8	7.4	3.4	1.9	2.4	14.9	4.8	7.5	8.5	16.7		
100.0	34.0	0.7	1.5	1.6	4.1	2.6	2.3	—	8.2	2.2	3.2	1.4	4.6		
99.7	37.2	1.7	3.1	4.0	6.1	3.9	1.7	2.4	12.3	4.0	7.5	7.7	14.8		
99.2	57.3	1.4	4.4	10.9	9.2	4.3	2.4	7.8	20.2	9.4	13.8	23.5	29.4		
99.8	44.3	0.2	3.1	6.6	15.0	3.0	2.2	9.0	20.0	8.0	7.6	9.2	18.6		
99.9	32.9	1.1	2.5	2.6	4.1	2.0	1.5	2.0	10.0	6.9	3.2	7.0	10.0		
91.8	42.4	1.3	12.8	14.3	16.3	12.7	9.2	12.6	19.2	15.0	16.3	15.2	15.7		
97.0	48.9	1.2	7.2	6.5	23.3	8.9	8.6	9.1	23.3	13.8	13.1	18.0	25.1		
99.8	25.6	0.8	0.8	1.8	3.9	2.5	1.6	0.8	5.4	4.1	2.3	3.5	3.3		
99.5	44.3	0.6	2.0	1.0	6.2	4.0	1.8	3.0	11.1	7.9	6.3	6.2	13.5		
98.9	54.4	1.6	4.1	7.9	13.7	8.2	3.7	5.0	32.4	8.3	15.4	11.1	17.4		
99.6	32.9	0.6	2.6	2.8	8.8	3.0	0.8	2.4	5.8	5.3	5.5	4.7	7.9		
97.1	31.9	1.3	4.6	6.4	4.6	6.9	3.9	4.3	11.5	9.1	6.5	7.2	12.9		
99.7	39.3	2.0	1.8	3.8	4.7	4.3	1.8	1.1	13.0	3.9	4.4	9.6	15.7		
99.9	34.7	0.8	1.5	3.1	6.4	2.8	0.6	0.8	9.3	3.4	5.7	4.4	8.7		
99.6	63.6	3.2	4.8	9.5	13.7	5.8	2.7	1.7	21.8	16.1	18.0	14.1	18.6		
99.4	42.5	0.6	3.0	3.7	11.5	4.8	3.1	3.7	14.1	5.1	6.1	10.5	19.8		
98.6	34.8	1.4	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.3	2.0	1.5	14.0	3.3	7.0	5.7	9.6		
100.0	26.7	0.6	1.4	1.1	4.8	1.9	0.7	0.7	5.8	2.0	3.5	3.8	7.3		
99.8	56.8	1.9	4.9	9.1	16.1	7.0	2.0	1.5	22.6	14.4	16.5	11.7	8.9		
99.3	34.7	0.9	2.7	2.9	6.2	3.1	1.9	1.8	10.9	3.7	6.3	6.4	11.3		
100.0	27.5	0.3	6.8	1.3	4.8	1.2	—	0.9	5.0	1.9	4.3	2.3	5.7		
98.9	54.8	0.6	5.9	5.0	10.3	8.1	6.6	5.1	24.8	9.9	14.6	13.2	23.9		
99.7	44.3	1.4	3.2	6.0	5.9	5.3	2.2	1.5	11.1	4.4	7.1	8.7	12.3		
99.8	38.9	2.7	3.8	2.6	9.9	2.7	—	2.4	12.9	5.2	5.5	9.0	17.7		
97.4	45.4	1.8	10.1	4.2	12.2	7.1	1.9	4.6	19.3	5.6	16.0	14.6	25.2		
98.1	40.0	2.3	4.7	4.9	8.3	5.2	4.1	4.7	16.0	8.0	11.8	9.4	17.1		
99.4	42.6	2.1	3.3	3.7	9.8	4.4	5.1	2.9	22.2	4.3	13.5	12.5	19.6		
98.3	33.1	1.3	3.7	5.2	6.4	5.0	3.1	3.2	9.4	5.0	6.8	6.4	9.9		
99.2	42.6	1.7	3.8	5.2	8.4	4.6	2.8	2.7	15.5	5.3	9.2	8.8	14.3		
98.6	47.2	—	3.5	2.8	6.3	5.6	7.0	1.4	7.6	28.0	8.3	9.0	19.7		
99.7	41.2	0.8	2.9	7.1	6.3	3.5	2.1	4.0	13.3	4.8	6.5	8.5	12.3		
98.4	42.7	1.7	5.1	6.3	8.4	6.4	4.2	5.0	14.2	8.2	9.2	11.8	17.2		

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties are presented for 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin). A series of tables paralleling those for places and identified with an "a" suffix present data for minor civil divisions (i.e., towns and townships) of 2,500 or more inhabitants. In this report, minor civil divisions (MCD's) coextensive with census designated places (CDP's) are shown only as MCD's.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 2,500 are not shown in this report.

Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New

York, and towns in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are also recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes. The boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

In many of the 11 States for which data are shown for MCD's (see section above on county subdivisions) certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's (i.e., towns and townships). Data for these entities are shown only in the Town/Township tables in the reports for those States.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas (see definition of urbanized areas). More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the *rural* population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules; however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960, (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" (see following section for definition) were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Rural Farm

The farm population is identified only in rural areas and includes all persons living on places of one acre or more from which at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold during 1979. The definition of a farm has been changed since the 1970 census, when a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of annual sales or a place of under 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. In tables 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, data for central cities of SMSA's are shown under "urban" and therefore exclude the rural parts of extended cities.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

¹All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

²In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

- a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
 3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
 - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
 4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC80-1-A report for the State.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Popula-

⁴ Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

tion and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.

2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
 - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria. Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities

which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the inter-agency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the

tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically inter-related. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area consists of the contiguous built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of the SMSA. The SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks (in New England, cities and towns are used). SMSA's are generally larger than their core urbanized area because they include discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up territory. SMSA's may also include rural territory, while urbanized areas do not.

The new SMSA standards provide that each SMSA must include an urbanized area. SMSA's with separate large urban concentrations may include two or more urbanized areas. Occasionally, a portion of an urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. Such portions are usually quite small in area and population. While each SMSA must include an urbanized area, urbanized areas may be defined outside the boundaries of any SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

As part of 1980 census evaluations, there will be an evaluation of data for American Indian reservations. The results of the evaluation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., used in the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the act, and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to identify specifically only those entities that were recognized legally as Alaska Native villages.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports and table 17 of the PC80-1-A1, United States Summary report. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease

patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appro-

prate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex remained blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The general allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition,

persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences

are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional

groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In

censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person. The general allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's

parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitation of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—The data on the Spanish origin population shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South Ameri-

can" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as *not* "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or

supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled

Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religions.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources

Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by

equivalency test (GED), mark '12' " (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school grad-

uates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed—The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12.

Nativity—Information on place of birth was used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: Native and Foreign born. The category "Native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born at sea or in a foreign country but have at least one American parent. Persons not classified as "Native" were classified as "Foreign born." When information on

place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to question 12a on citizenship of persons born in a foreign country. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting nativity were generally classified as native.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on nativity and place of birth and similar data shown in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of PHC80-S2 reports.

Place of Birth—Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In this report, the native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; and persons born abroad or at sea with at least one American parent. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some of these persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Selected countries of birth are shown in this report.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Information on specific country of birth, however, was not allocated. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated. Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified size, SMSA's, and counties.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Data on citizenship and year of immigration were derived from answers to questions 12a and 12b, which were asked of persons who reported being born in a foreign country. Persons who were born abroad or at sea and who had at least one American parent were to report themselves as "Born abroad of American parents."

Citizenship—Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and non-citizens. Citizens are further classified as native, as defined above, or as naturalized. It was assumed that all native persons were citizens. Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the decennial censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, and 1970.

If citizenship was not reported, a response was assigned by computer using the responses of other persons based on year of immigration and country of birth.

Year of Immigration—Foreign-born persons were to indicate in question 12b the period which covered the year they came to stay permanently in the United States. A question on year of immigration was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930 and in 1970. If year of immigration was not reported, a response was assigned using the responses of other persons based on age and race.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on language spoken at home and English ability were derived from answers to questions 13a, 13b, and 13c. The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main

language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Language Spoken at Home—Persons were asked in question 13a whether they currently spoke a language other than English at home. Those persons who reported speaking a language other than English were asked in question 13b to report what language they spoke. Their answers were coded using a detailed language list which distinguished approximately 400 languages. In the tables in this report only a few major languages could be shown separately. The remaining languages which were reported specifically by persons were grouped in an "Other specified language" category.

When the language was not on the detailed language list or when a person failed to report any language, and it could not be allocated based upon other information supplied by the person, the response was included in the "Unspecified language" category.

Ability to Speak English—Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home were also asked in question 13c to characterize their ability to speak English. These responses were extremely subjective; they were the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census forms are usually filled by one household member, may have represented the perception of another household member.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of these data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

For most of the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and

native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on language spoken at home and ability to speak English and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses

were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

In tables 105 to 114, six ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—plus four other ancestry groups which vary from State to State are shown. The variable ancestry groups are the largest four single or multiple ancestry groups within the particular State. In determining the four largest groups, categories such as Spanish origin groups and groups identified in the race question were omitted from consideration. This was done to minimize the presentation of generally duplicative data.

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence

on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also

somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

ACTIVITY IN 1975

The data on activity in 1975 come from answers to question 17 which asked persons 15 years old and over whether they were "in the Armed Forces," "attending college," or "working full or part-time at a job or business" in 1975. Nonresponse was allocated based on answers to other questions and related characteristics. The data are only shown for persons 21 years and over (i.e., persons who were 16 years and over in 1975).

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The allocation rates for veteran status shown in table C-1 are computed based on the number of civilian persons 16 years and over, rather than total persons 16 years and over, as implied on that table.

Period of Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, in Table 70 persons who served both

during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Veteran status was asked of both men and women in the 1980 census, the first time such data were collected for women. The wording of the question was changed from the 1970 version in order to make more clear the appropriate response for persons who served in National Guard or reserve units only.

Two categories of period of service were added since 1970: the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964, and the post-Vietnam peacetime era beginning in May 1975. As in 1970, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or

more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 20, which was asked of women 15 years old and over, regardless of marital status. Excluded were still-births, stepchildren, and adopted children. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

In the 1980 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1980 as in 1970. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. In virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women have had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1980 reports and previous census reports, since the 1980 census reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1980 census and previous censuses containing this question.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 21, which was asked of persons 15 years and over.

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage has been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, the question on how the first marriage ended was also included.

For all persons reported as now married, separated, widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on how the first marriage ended. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include currently widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include currently divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons who were married more than once and whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

When marital history was not reported or was incomplete, it was allocated according to age, sex, and marital status of the person, relationship to householder, and age of the oldest own child present in the household. Consistency was maintained between the marital histories of husband and wife when they were reported as members of the same household.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP

code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

For purposes of this report, place-of-work locations are defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." Area of residence refers to the particular tabulation area or areas shown in each table. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, the place-of-work data pertain to the number of workers living in each county who worked there, and the number who worked outside their county of residence. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual SMSA's, counties, and places, the place-of-work data for each of these areas pertain to the number of workers living in the area who worked inside or outside its boundaries.

Persons were tabulated as working in an incorporated place if they reported working inside its legal limits, or reported an incorporated place as their place of work without specifying whether or not they worked inside its legal boundaries. Persons who reported working outside the limits of an incorporated place were tabulated as working outside the place. In contrast, persons who reported a census designated place (CDP)—a place with no legal boundaries—as their place of work were tabulated as working in that place regardless of their response to the incorporated limits question. The accuracy of place-of-work data for certain CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and

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the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for minor civil divisions (townships and towns) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and were, therefore, reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that forms part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. It is believed that the accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems resulting from unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located, or that resulted when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Data on place of work are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see Appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving place of work may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of workers 16 years old and over from place-of-work tabulations may not agree with the same category shown for means of transportation to work tabulations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day

were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "Drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

The means of transportation data for some areas in this report may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an SMSA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available), and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was not available where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an SMSA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to question 24d, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week), and who reported in question 24c that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger in a car, truck, or van. Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the

number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to question 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. However, for the majority of persons the reference week for the 1980 census was the last week in March 1980. Passover and Good Friday occurred in the following week (the first week of April, 1980). Many workers presumably took time off for these observances. These holidays could have affected the data on hours worked for some areas if the first week in April was the reference week for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of labor force status since labor force data are based on work activity during the entire reference week.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years

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old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding lay-off); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing

letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers—This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious

organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

Actual Hours Worked—All persons in the sample who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked^a pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "In labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979. The categories "Worked in 1979" and "With unemployment in 1979" are *not* mutually exclusive.

Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks accord-

ing to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 years olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

Weeks Worked in 1979—The data on weeks worked in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 31a and 31b. Question 31b (Weeks worked in 1979) was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated in Question 31a that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay.

Usual Hours Worked in 1979—The data on usual hours worked per week in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person *usually* worked during the weeks worked in 1979. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1979. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1979 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 are classified as "Year-round full-time workers."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 according to the criteria described below are classified as "With unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Examples of looking for work are presented in the definition of *unemployed*. Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not inquire whether persons who reported looking for work were available to accept a job. The number of weeks of unemployment is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire calendar year 1979, regardless of whether the periods of unemployment were continuous.

Mean Weeks of Unemployment—The mean is based on the distribution of persons with unemployment by individual weeks of unemployment from 1 to 52 weeks.

Number of Workers in Family in 1979—The term "Worker" as used for these data is defined according to the criteria described in the section on "Worked in 1979."

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census

questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked was applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the weeks worked question by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals; in 1980, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

The data on weeks looking for work in previous year (1979) were collected in 1980 for the first time since the 1890 census; the data on usual hours worked were collected for the first time ever in the 1980 census.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the

Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

This report presents selected groupings of the 503 categories. The most detailed tabulation contains 47 occupation data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the SOC code definition of each category in parentheses. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed categories.

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations (11-14)

Officials and administrators, public administration (11)—Includes legislators, chief executives, general ad-

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

Management related occupations (14)—Includes accountants; auditors; financial officers; management analysts; personnel, training, and labor relations specialists; buyers and purchasing agents; business and promotion agents; and inspectors and compliance officers, including construction.

**Officials and administrators, other* (12, 13)—Includes financial, personnel, and labor relations, purchasing, marketing, advertising, and public relations managers; education and health administrators; property and real estate managers; postmasters and mail superintendents; and funeral directors.

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

Engineers and natural scientists (16-18)—Includes architects, engineers, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists.

Engineers (162, 163)—Includes aerospace, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, chemical, nuclear, civil, agricultural, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, and marine engineers, and naval architects.

**Architects, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists* (161, 164, 17, 18)—Includes architects, surveyors, and mapping scientists; computer systems analysts; operations and systems researchers and analysts; actuaries, mathematicians, and statisticians; physicists, geologists, and chemists except biochemists; and atmospheric, space, agricultural, biological, forestry, conservation, and medical scientists.

Health diagnosing occupations (26-28)—Includes physicians, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, and podiatrists.

Health assessment and treating occupations (29, 30)—Includes registered nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, therapists, and physicians' assistants.

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Teachers, elementary and secondary schools(231-233)—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

**Other teachers, librarians, and counselors* (22, 235, 236, 239, 24, 25)—Includes teachers, except elementary and secondary schools, vocational and educational counselors, librarians, archivists, and curators.

**Other professional specialty occupations* (19-21, 32-34, 398)—Includes economists, psychologists, sociologists, urban planners, social workers, recreation workers, the clergy and other religious workers, lawyers, judges, editors and reporters, announcers, public relations specialists, photographers, writers, artists, and entertainers.

Technicians and Related Support Occupations(36-39, except 398; 825)

Health technologists and technicians (36)—Includes clinical laboratory, health record, and radiologic technicians; dental hygienists; and licensed practical nurses.

Technologists and technicians, except health (37-39, except 398; 825)—Includes engineering, science, and surveying technicians; drafting occupations; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; broadcast equipment operators; computer programmers; tool programmers, numerical control; and legal assistants.

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

Sales representatives, commodities and finance (41, 42)—Includes insurance, real estate, securities, advertising, and other business service sales occupations; sales engineers; and mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sales representatives.

Other sales occupations(43, 44)—Includes retail sales workers; sales counter clerks; cashiers; street and door-to-door sales workers; news vendors;

demonstrators, promoters, and models; auctioneers; and sales support occupations.

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

Financial records processing occupations(471)—Includes bookkeepers; accounting, payroll, billing, and cost clerks; and billing and calculating machine operators.

Mail and message distributing occupations (474)—Includes postal clerks, mail carriers, mail clerks, and messengers.

**Other administrative support occupations*(45, 46 except 461, 462; 47 except 471, 474)—Includes clerical supervisors; interviewers; receptionists; transportation and reservation agents; hotel, classified-ad, correspondence, personnel, library, file, order, and record clerks; duplicating, mail, and office machine operators; telephone operators, telegraphers, and other communications equipment operators; dispatchers; production coordinators; traffic, shipping, stock and inventory clerks; meter readers; weighers, measurers, and checkers, samplers; expeditors; adjusters and investigators; bill and account collectors; eligibility, office, and statistical clerks; bank tellers; proofreaders; data-entry keyers; and teachers' aides.

Private Household Occupations(50)—Includes launderers, cooks, housekeepers, child care workers, and household cleaners and servants.

Protective Service Occupations(51)

Police and firefighters(5123, 5132)—Includes police, detectives, and firefighters.

**Other protective service occupations* (511, 5122, 5133, 5134, 514)—Includes protective service supervisors, fire inspection and prevention occu-

pations, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, correctional institution officers, and guards.

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

Food service occupations(521)—Includes bartenders; cooks; waiters; kitchen, food counter, and fountain workers; and waiters' assistants.

Cleaning and building service occupations(524)—Includes maids and housemen, janitors, elevator operators, and pest control occupations.

**Health and personal service occupations*(523, 525, 526)—Includes dental assistants, nursing and other health aides, orderlies and attendants, barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists, recreation and public transportation attendants, guides, ushers, baggage porters, bellhops, welfare service aides, and child care workers.

Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations(55-58, part 8241)

Farm operators and managers(55)

Farm workers and related occupations (56)—Includes farm, marine life, cultivation, and nursery workers; groundskeepers and gardeners; animal caretakers; and graders, sorters, and inspectors, agricultural products.

**Forestry and fishing occupations*(57, 58, part 8241)—Includes forestry and logging workers, fishers, captains of fishing vessels, hunters, and trappers.

Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations(60-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)

Mechanics and repairers (60, 61)—Includes vehicle and mobile equipment, industrial machinery, machinery maintenance, heating, and air conditioning mechanics; electrical and electronic equipment repairers, including telephone and telephone line installers; and camera, watch, musical instruments, office machine, mechanical controls, and valve repairers; locksmiths; elevator installers; and millwrights.

Construction trades(63, 64 except 632)—Includes brickmasons, stone-masons, tile setters, carpet installers, carpenters, drywall installers, electricians, electrical power installers and repairers, painters, paperhangers, plasterers, plumbers, concrete finishers, glaziers, insulation workers, paving equipment operators, roofers, sheet-metal duct installers, structural metal workers, earth drillers, and construction apprentices.

Precision production occupations(67-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)—Includes precision metalworking and woodworking occupations, precision textile and apparel machine workers, precision workers, assorted materials, precision food production occupations, precision inspectors and testers, plant and system operators, and production supervisors.

***Extractive occupations**(632, 65)—Includes oil well drillers, explosives workers, miners and mining machine operators.

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors (Part of 68, 73-78)

Machine operators and tenders, except precision(Major parts of 73-76, plus minor part of 68)—Includes metal and plastic working, fabricating, metal and plastic processing, printing, textile and apparel machine operators; machine operators of assorted materials with such functions as blending, cementing, packaging, filtering, paint spraying, washing, etc.; motion picture projectionists; and photographic process machine operators.

Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers(77 except 7752, 78, plus minor parts of 73 and 75)—Includes welders, solderers, assemblers; hand-cutting, molding, painting, engraving, and miscellaneous hand working occupations; and production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 83, 874)

Transportation occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 874)

Motor vehicle operators(8111, 821, 874)—Includes truck, bus, and taxicab drivers; chauffeurs; driver-sales workers; and parking lot attendants.

***Rail and water transportation occupations**—(8113, 823, 824 except part 8241)—Includes railroad conductors, yardmasters, brake, signal, and switch operators; rail vehicle operators; locomotive operation occupations; ship captains, except fishing vessels; sailors and deckhands; bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders.

Material moving equipment operators (812, 83)—Includes operating engineers; longshore equipment, hoist, and crane and tower operators; excavating machine operators including dozers; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators.

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers(85-87, except 874)

Construction laborers(871)

Freight, stock, and material handlers (872)—Includes garbage collectors, stevedores, stock handlers and baggers, machine feeders, and other material handlers.

***Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers** (85, 86, 873, 875)—Includes mechanic, construction, extractive, and production helpers; garage and service station related workers; vehicle washers; hand packers; and laborers, except construction.

The highest level of aggregation provided by the SOC is six summary groupings. These six groupings are shown below with their component two digit SOC codes shown in parentheses.

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 – 34)

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (36 – 47)

Service occupations (50 – 52)

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (55 – 58)

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (60 – 71)

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 – 87)

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual.

This report presents selected groups of the 231 categories. The most detailed tabulation includes 46 industry data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the equivalent SIC codes in parentheses after each of the group titles. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. For readers without access to the SIC, the list below also presents descriptive terms of the content of the categories as required. Major industry group titles are in bold face. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the industry classification system.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries(01, 02, 07-09)

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

Food and kindred products(20)—Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; bakery and sugar products; beverage industries; and canning and preserving.

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Textile mill and finished textile products(22, 23)—Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries(27)

Chemicals and allied products(28)—Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, soaps, and paints.

**Other nondurable goods* (21, 26, 29-31)—Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining and coal, rubber, plastics, and leather products.

Furniture, lumber, and wood products (24, 25)—Includes logging, sawmills, mobile home and furniture manufacturing.

Primary metal industries(33)—Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.

Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance(34)

Machinery, except electrical(35)—Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies(36)

Transportation equipment(37)

**Other durable goods, including not specified manufacturing* (32, 38, 39)—Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; scientific instruments; optical and health supplies; photographic equipment; watches and clocks; and toys and sporting goods.

Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities(40-49)

Railroads(40)

Trucking service and warehousing(42)

Other transportation(41, 43-47)—Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services, and the U.S. postal service.

Communications(48)—Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.

Utilities and sanitary services(49)—Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.

Wholesale Trade(50, 51)

Retail Trade(52-59)

General merchandise stores(53)—Includes department stores and variety stores.

Food, bakery, and dairy stores(54)

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations(55)

Eating and drinking places(58)

**Other retail trade* (52, 56, 57, 59)

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate(60-67)

Banking and credit agencies(60, 61)

Insurance, real estate, and other finance(62-67)

Business and Repair Services(73, 75, 76)

Business services(73)—Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, computer programming services, and detective services.

Repair services (75, 76)—In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking, and washing services.

Personal Services(70, 72, 88)

Private households(88)

Other personal services(70, 72)—Includes hotels, garment services, and beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.

Entertainment and Recreation Services(78, 79)—Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.

Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)

Hospitals(806)

Health services, except hospitals(80, except 806)

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges(821, 822)

Other educational services(823, 824, 829)—Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.) and libraries.

Social services, religious and membership organizations(83, 86)

Legal, engineering, and other professional services (81, 84, 89)

Public Administration(91-97)

Relation of Some Industry Groups to Similar Occupations or Class of Worker.

The industry category "Public administration" is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. The industry categories, however, include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers. persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers and bookkeepers; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The class of worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission,

tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.

2. *Government workers*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).
3. *Self-employed workers*—
 - a. *Own business not incorporated*—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.
 - b. *Own business incorporated*—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.
4. *Unpaid family workers*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one quarter of the unpaid family workers are farm workers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupa-*

tions. For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to make sure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all of these economic items were allocated from one other person who did provide all the necessary data. This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

Comparability of industry and occupation data is affected by a number of factors, a major one being the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes resulted from the need to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for increased detail in presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Such movements are necessitated by changes in functions and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition.

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see

"Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons who would have been tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950*, Working Paper No. 5, 1958; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications-With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and

place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of

money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

There may be differences between the data in this report on income in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Type of Income

The seven types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

Wage or Salary Income—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Public Assistance Income—Includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Due to increased demand in the 1970's by a wide variety of data users, information on the income of households is presented for all geographic areas in this report. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Since many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals—In the compilation of statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for unrelated indi-

viduals 15 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979*.

Mean Income—The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every

man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Limitations of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or net income from interest, dividends, and rentals. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the seven type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result

that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved non-reporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for households, families, and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1979 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and non-farm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Data From Earlier Censuses—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses are basically similar to the 1980 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1970, information on income was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment, (c) net farm self-employment, (d) Social Security or railroad retirement, (e) public assistance or welfare payments, and (f) income from all other sources in 1969. Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1970 census, all missing values were imputed either as "None" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. In the 1980 census, all persons with missing values in one or more of the seven type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income was generally assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands of dollars in the coding operation. In the 1970 census processing, \$50 and \$5,000, respectively, were added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars (under \$100,000) and tens of thousands (\$100,000 or more). Entries of \$990,000 or more were treated as \$995,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$9,950. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded

in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500, and losses of \$9,990 or more were treated as \$9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1970 and 1980 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described generally in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was requested to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In the tabulations of family income for the 1950 census, if only the head's income was reported, it was assumed that there was no other income in the family.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to \$50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income Tax Data—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of

net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration Earnings

Record Data—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Income

Series—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in this report usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979. (See table at end of appendix.)

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on poverty status in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the

current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 ($\$7,412 \times 1.25$) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Income Deficit—Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

unrelated individual. However, caution must be exercised in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated

individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete discussion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that non-money income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, *Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty*. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Figures in dollars. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual).....	3,686	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 65 years.....	3,774	3,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	3,479	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons.....	4,723	4,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876	4,858	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389	4,385	4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 persons.....	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844	...	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525	...	...	...
6 persons.....	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512	...	...
7 persons.....	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429	...
8 persons.....	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835
9 or more persons.....	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586 14,024

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a

questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the

order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all

possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D (A through E for the 11 States with towns/townships) in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons in the tabulation area and the percent of those in sample, given in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships). The adjustment factors reflect the effects of

the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships) and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the

standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which

the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D (A, C, and E for the 11 States with towns/townships). Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 176 shows that for the county of Maui 36,040 persons out of all 52,598 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the county of Maui with

a percent-in-sample of 15.6 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 36,040 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5 (36,040) \left(1 - \frac{36,040}{70,847}\right)} = 298 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for Maui county is 70,847.

The standard error of the estimated 36,040 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 298 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 328 for the total persons 16 years and over in Maui county who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 68.5. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.49. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 68.5 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.49 \times 1.1 = 0.54$.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 36,040 persons 16 years and over in Maui county who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 328. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[36,040 - 2(328)] \text{ to } [36,040 + 2(328)] \\ \text{or} \\ 35,384 \text{ to } 36,696.$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Hawaii county aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 41,006, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 67,205. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 6.10 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.44 percent. Table D lists Hawaii county with a percent-in-sample of 15.6 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (61.0 percent) is $0.44 \times 1.1 = 0.48$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Maui county and Hawaii county of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$68.5 - 61.0 = 7.5 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se (7.5)} &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(68.5))^2 + (\text{Se}(61.0))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.54)^2 + (0.48)^2} \\ &= 0.72 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[7.5 - 2(0.72)] \text{ to } [7.5 + 2(0.72)]$$

or

$$6.1 \text{ to } 8.9.$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit

3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in group quarters

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin	
Male	
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
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Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
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Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The

weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>
	<i>Value of House</i>
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	<i>Black Race</i>
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

<i>Renter</i>
<i>White Race</i>
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
<i>Rent Categories</i>
\$1 to \$59
\$60 to \$99
\$100 to \$149
\$150 to \$199
\$200 to \$249
\$250 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500+
Other Renter
No Cash Rent

	<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete

count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precensus operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not

completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations, by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the

inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The 1980 census data on the economic questions such as industry, occupation, class of worker, work experience, and income were processed using an allocation system which assigned values to missing entries in these questions, as necessary, from a single respondent with similar socioeconomic characteristics. In the 1970 census, allocation of each of

the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

Prior to the allocation of all economic variables, the computer records were sorted according to such characteristics as sex, race and ethnicity, household relationship, years of school completed, and geographic area. The actual allocation operation was implemented in the following manner:

1. The computer stored in a series of matrices reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.
2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.
3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

The use of this single allocation system insured that the distribution of economic variable assignments would correspond closely to the entries of persons who had actually reported in the census.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons in sample)

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Household and family type.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Household relationship.....	1.3	1.3	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	1.0	0.4
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.9	0.7
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.0	2.0	0.6
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.4	3.4	2.9
Place of work.....	2.3	2.3	1.2
Travel time to work.....	1.8	1.8	1.0
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.3	0.7
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.1	1.1	0.4
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	1.1	0.3
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.3	0.4
Household income.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Income type.....	1.3	1.3	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.1	0.4
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.2	0.4
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.1	0.3
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.0	2.0	0.6
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals....	1.2	1.2	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	964 691	15.7
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE		
Urban	834 592	15.8
Inside urbanized areas	688 175	15.8
Central cities	430 779	15.8
Urban fringe	257 396	15.8
Outside urbanized areas	146 417	15.6
Places of 10,000 or more	58 307	15.7
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	87 910	15.6
Rural	130 099	15.3
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	32 006	15.7
Other rural	98 093	15.2
Farm	—	...
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's		
Inside SMSA's	762 565	15.7
Urban	735 291	15.7
Central cities	365 048	15.8
Not in central cities	370 243	15.7
Rural	27 274	14.8
Outside SMSA's	202 126	15.7
Urban	99 301	16.0
Rural	102 825	15.5
SMSA's		
Honolulu, Hawaii	762 565	15.7
Urban	735 291	15.7
Rural	27 274	14.8
URBANIZED AREAS		
Honolulu, Hawaii	582 463	15.8
Kailua-Kaneohe, Hawaii	105 712	15.7
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE		
Ahulimanu (CDP)	6 238	15.0
Aiea (CDP)	32 879	15.6
Ewa (CDP)	2 637	15.9
Ewa Beach (CDP)	14 369	16.0
Honolulu (CDP)	3 227	15.7
Hauula (CDP)	2 997	14.4
Heeala (CDP)	5 432	16.9
Hickam Housing (CDP)	4 425	16.1
Hilo (CDP)	35 269	15.8
Honolulu (CDP)	365 048	15.8
Iroquois Point (CDP)	3 915	16.8
Kahala (CDP)	2 925	16.2
Kahului (CDP)	12 978	15.5
Kailua (CDP), Hawaii County	4 751	14.9
Kailua (CDP), Honolulu County	35 812	16.2
Kalaheo (CDP)	2 500	15.8
Kaneohe (CDP)	29 919	15.5
Kapaa (CDP)	4 467	15.8
Kekaha (CDP)	3 260	16.0
Kihuli (CDP)	5 644	19.0
Lahaina (CDP)	6 095	15.8
Lale (CDP)	4 643	13.1
Lihue (CDP)	4 000	16.8
Mali (CDP)	5 026	15.0
Makaha (CDP)	6 582	15.3
Makakilo City (CDP)	7 691	15.7
Makawao (CDP)	2 900	15.7
Maunawili (CDP)	5 239	15.3
Milliani Town (CDP)	21 365	16.5
Mokapu (CDP)	11 615	15.3
Nanakuli (CDP)	8 185	15.3
Pearl City (CDP)	42 575	16.5
Pukalani (CDP)	3 950	16.4
Schofield Barracks (CDP)	18 851	15.2
Wahiawa (CDP)	16 911	16.5
Waialae (CDP)	4 051	16.5
Walanae (CDP)	7 941	14.0
Wailuku (CDP)	10 260	15.7
Waimanalo (CDP)	3 562	14.7
Waimanalo Beach (CDP)	4 161	15.4
Waipahu (CDP)	29 139	15.4
Waipio Acres (CDP)	4 091	15.7
COUNTIES		
Hawaii	92 053	15.6
Honolulu	762 565	15.7
Kalawao	144	54.2
Kauai	39 082	15.9
Maul	70 847	15.6

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade *ever* attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes**, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a *parsonage*, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A** public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.

- 12.** This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a.** Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.
- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.
- 14.** Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a.** Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a.** Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a.** Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19.** The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.
- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.
- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.
32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.
- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.
- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.
- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.
- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday _____ b. Month of birth _____ <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.		a. Age at last birthday _____ b. Month of birth _____ <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ Middle initial _____

First name _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother

☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative

☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Partner, roommate

☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☒ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian

☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian

☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan

☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo

☐ Korean ☐ Aleut

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____

☐ Indian (Amer.)

Print tribe → _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June

☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1

☐ Yes, public school, public college

☐ Yes, private, church-related

☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

☐ Never attended school — Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)

☐ Finished this grade (or year)

☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.

☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.

☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.

☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

☐ One

☐ 2 apartments or living quarters

☐ 3 apartments or living quarters

☐ 4 apartments or living quarters

☐ 5 apartments or living quarters

☐ 6 apartments or living quarters

☐ 7 apartments or living quarters

☐ 8 apartments or living quarters

☐ 9 apartments or living quarters

☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters

☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?

☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

☐ Yes, for this household only

☐ Yes, but also used by another household

☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities

☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

☐ No

☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A house on 10 or more acres

☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999

☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999

☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999

☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999

☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999

☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999

☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999

☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999

☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999

☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999

☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169

☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179

☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189

☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199

☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224

☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249

☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274

☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299

☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349

☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399

☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499

☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

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A4. Block number _____

A6. Serial number _____

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

☐ First form

☐ Continuation

Vacant

☐ Regular

☐ Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters

☐ First form

☐ Continuation

C1. Is this unit for —

☐ Year round use

☐ Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

C2. Vacancy status

☐ For rent

☐ For sale only

☐ Rented or sold, not occupied

☐ Held for occasional use

☐ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

☐ Yes ☐ No

D. Months vacant

☐ Less than 1 month

☐ 1 up to 2 months

☐ 2 up to 6 months

☐ 6 up to 12 months

☐ 1 year up to 2 years

☐ 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. ☐ Mail return

2. ☐ Pop./F

F. Total persons

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22c. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? <p>a. Electricity \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p>b. Gas \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p>c. Water \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost</p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	H22d. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 																														
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 																														
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No 	H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles 																														
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	H29. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender? Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		
Yes	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		
No	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		

[illegible]

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p> <p>25. Was this person <u>temporarily absent</u> or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p>V <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>VI <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p>VII <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p>VIII <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p>IX <input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p>X <input type="radio"/> 10</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	<p>22b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10</p>	<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p>A A</p> <p>32c. 32d.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p>A A</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>N O P</p> <p>Q R S</p> <p>T U V</p> <p>W X Y</p> <p>Z</p> <p>AF</p> <p>NW</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . .</p> <p>Federal government employee . . .</p> <p>State government employee . . .</p> <p>Local government employee (<i>city, county, etc.</i>) . . .</p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . .</p> <p>Own business incorporated . . .</p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . .</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p>A A</p> <p>32g. 33.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p>A A</p>

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

GENERAL	F-1	PUBLICATIONS—Con.	
PUBLICATIONS	F-1	HC80-5, Volume 5, Residen-	D-4
Population and Housing Census		HC80-S1-1, Supplementary	D-4
Reports	F-1	Evaluation and Reference	
PHC80-1, Block Statistics . . .	F-1	Reports	F-4
PHC80-2, Census Tracts . . .	F-2	PHC80-E, Evaluation and	F-4
PHC80-3, Summary Charac-		Research Reports	F-4
teristics for Governmental		PHC80-R, Reference Reports .	F-4
Units and Standard Metro-		PHC80-R1, Users' Guide . .	F-4
politan Statistical Areas . . .	F-2	PHC80-R2, History	F-4
PHC80-4, Congressional		PHC80-R3, Alphabetical	
Districts of the 98th		Index of Industries and	
Congress	F-2	Occupations	F-4
PHC80-S1-1, Provisional		PHC80-R4, Classified	
Estimates of Social, Eco-		Index of Industries and	
nomical, and Housing		Occupations	F-4
Characteristics	F-2	PHC80-R5, Geographic	
PHC80-S2, Advance Esti-		Identification Code	
mates of Social, Economic,		Scheme	F-4
and Housing Characteristics .	F-2	COMPUTER TAPES	F-4
Population Census Reports . . .	F-2	Summary Tape Files	F-4
PC80-1, Volume 1, Charac-		STF 1	F-4
teristics of the Population . .	F-2	STF 2	F-4
PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Num-		STF 3	F-4
ber of Inhabitants	F-2	STF 4	F-5
PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General		STF 5	F-5
Population Characteristics . .	F-2	Other Computer Tape Files . .	F-5
PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General		P.L. 94-171, Population	
Social and Economic		Counts	F-5
Characteristics	F-3	Master Area Reference Files	
PC80-1-D, Chapter D,		1 and 2 (MARF)	F-5
Detailed Population		Geographic Base File/Dual	
Characteristics	F-3	Independent Map Encoding	
PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject		(GBF/DIME)	F-5
Reports	F-3	Public-Use Microdata	
PC80-S1, Supplementary		Samples	F-5
Reports	F-3	Census/EEO Special File . . .	F-5
Housing Census Reports	F-3	MAPS	F-5
HC80-1, Volume 1, Charac-		MICROFICHE	F-5
teristics of Housing Units . .	F-3	STF 1 Microfiche	F-5
HC80-1-A, Chapter A,		STF 3 Microfiche	F-5
General Housing		P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche .	F-5
Characteristics	F-3		
HC80-1-B, Chapter B,			
Detailed Housing			
Characteristics	F-3		
HC80-2, Volume 2, Metro-			
politan Housing			
Characteristics	F-3		
HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject			
Reports	F-3		
HC80-4, Volume 4, Compo-			
nents of Inventory Change . .	F-3		

GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing, 1980 Census of Population, and 1980 Census of Housing*. The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final

population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers

to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide*.

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the

B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.